

JPRS 82881

16 February 1983

# Sub-Saharan Africa Report

No. 2761



FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE

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## SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA REPORT

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## CONTENTS

## ANGOLA

Towns Without Electricity After UNITA Attack (AFP, 22 Jan 83) .....	1
Anti-Angolan Groups in Portugal Cited (Luanda Domestic Service, 24 Jan 83) .....	2
Speech by Air Force Commander (Luanda Domestic Service, 21 Jan 83) .....	3
Briefs Penne Protests Swap Charge .....	4

## CAPE VERDE

Lisbon Paper Interviews President Aristides Pereira (Aristides Pereira Interview; EXPRESSO, 22 Jan 83) .....	5
---	---

## CHAD

President Hissein Habre Interviewed (Hissein Habre Interview; LE SOLEIL, 11 Jan 83) .....	8
Order Setting Up Fant, Compulsory Military Service (INFO TCHAD, 8 Jan 82) .....	13
Briefs New Prefects Named .....	16

## GABON

Bill Regulating Petroleum Exploration, Petroleum Marketing Bill (Mualabu Mussamba; L'UNION, 7 Jan 83) .....	17
Briefs Deportees Arrested .....	19

## IVORY COAST

### Briefs

Japan Contributes to ADB	20
--------------------------	----

## LESOTHO

### Briefs

British Funds for Raid Damage	21
-------------------------------	----

## LIBERIA

Ministry To Aid Constitutional Committee in Voter Education (NEW LIBERIAN, 21 Jan 83)	22
LEC Stops Rationing Because LPRC Promises Eight Day Fuel Supply (NEW LIBERIAN, 6 Jan 83)	23
Minister Discusses Rural Road, Water Supply Programs (A. M. Kiawu; NEW LIBERIAN, 7 Jan 83)	25
Thirty-Three Businesses Now Restricted To Nationals (Charles Gibson; NEW LIBERIAN, 7 Jan 83)	27
Buying Stations To Be Set Up To Provide Fair Marketing Price to Farmers (Joseph Toe; DAILY OBSERVER, 4 Jan 83 p 1)	29
Business Liberianization Being Put Into Immediate Effect (DAILY OBSERVER, 20 Jan 83)	30
Doe Comments on Tax Collection Campaign Preliminary Report (DAILY OBSERVER, 19 Jan 83)	31
ACDB To Vary Lending Rate in Farmers' Favor (Klon Hinnen; DAILY OBSERVER, 17 Jan 83)	32
Internal Affairs Ministry Spokesman Notes Rice Harvest Results (Sam Kesselly; DAILY OBSERVER, 18 Jan 83)	33
IDA, ADB Provide Grants for Quality Education (Sam Kesselly; DAILY OBSERVER, 21 Jan 83)	34
Briefs	
Tax Collection Prive Extended	35
Romanian Maritime Agreement	35
LIB-SAR Officials Elected	35
Assistance to Ghana	35
Expulsion From Nigeria	36



## SENEGAL

### Briefs

Iron Ore Project	37
Thai Commerce Minister	37
French Minister Leaves for Paris	37

## SOUTH AFRICA

Prime Minister Reacts to U.S. Remark (John Battersby; RAND DAILY MAIL, 29 Jan 83) .....	38
Zulu Chief Minister Warns of Armed Revolt (Clement Ntombela; ILANGA, 31 Jan-2 Feb 83) .....	40
Black Leaders React to Special Cabinet Committee (Johannesburg Domestic Service, 2 Feb 83) .....	41
New Changes in Exchange Control Announced (Ivor Wilkins; SUNDAY TIMES, 6 Feb 83) .....	42
Johannesburg Notes Andropov's Angolan Dilemma (Johannesburg International Service, 4 Feb 83) .....	44
Boesak Refuses To Lead Rebels (Murray McNalley; THE CITIZEN, 8 Jan 83) .....	46
Fertilizer Delay Criticized by Farmer (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 5 Jan 83) .....	48
BER Business Survey Finding Reported (Don Wilkinson; THE CITIZEN, 11 Jan 83) .....	49
Fruit Canners on Verge of Collapse (THE CITIZEN, 8 Jan 83) .....	50
SADF Gives Details of ANC Raid (Keith Abendroth; THE CITIZEN, 8 Jan 83) .....	51
Reduction of Foreign Debt Reported (Daan De Kock; THE CITIZEN, 8 Jan 83) .....	53
Church Criticized for Barring Black (Editorial; SOWETAN, 11 Jan 83) .....	54
Briefs	
Explosion Damages Bloemfontein Bridge	55
President Addresses Parliament	55
Suspected Spies Arrested	55
U.S. Senate Subcommittee Appeal	56

Colored Rights	56
Meeting Cancellation	56
Nonaggression Pacts	57
Police Brutality Claims	57
Chamber for Blacks	57
Widening Police Powers Proposed	58
Problems Facing Blacks	58
Koornhof on Political Role	58
Swiss Loan	59
Birth Rate Decline	59
Layoffs Told	59
New Black University	59
Streets Renamed	60
SWAZILAND	
Dispute Over Kangwane Resignations Continues (James Dlamini; THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND, 28 Jan 83) .....	61
TANZANIA	
Mbeya Region Mobilizes Forty Vehicles To Transport Coffee to Moshi (DAILY NEWS, 10 Jan 83) .....	62
Briefs	
Directives Issued to Counter Racketeering	63
ZAIRE	
Cooperation With Romanian Communist Youth Union (ELIMA, 30 Nov 82) .....	64
Census Planned for August 83 (Kilubukila Nkundi; ELIMA, 30 Nov 80) .....	67
Change in System of Recruiting Officers (Essale Interview; ELIMA, 30 Nov 82) .....	69
ZAMBIA	
Briefs	
Disarmament Support	73
U.S. Namibian Stand	73
Malawi Minister Received	73

ZIMBABWE

Nkomo Says 47 Killed, 'Carnage' Underway; Government Denial  
(AFP, 28 Jan 83) ..... 74

Nkomo Allegations  
Government Denies Allegations

Briefs  
Measures Against Dissidents 76

TOWNS WITHOUT ELECTRICITY AFTER UNITA ATTACK

AB221042 Paris AFP in English 1035 GMT 22 Jan 83

[Text] Luanda, 22 Jan (AFP)--Angola's three main towns after the capital are without electricity following an attack by guerrillas of the anti-government movement UNITA on the Iomaume Dam in west-central Angola, according to well informed sources here.

The Atlantic ports of Lobito and Benguela and the major central city Huambo were all blacked out by Tuesday's attack, which all but paralysed the economy of the region, the sources said.

The attack on the dam, which is on the Catumbela River was carried out by a sizeable UNITA force, and is one of the most spectacular operations the insurgents have ever launched.

The authorities are believed to be hoping to solve the power cut by hooking a petrol-fueled generator onto the grid at Huambo. However this would mean flying in vast quantities of fuel to the provincial capital, where the fuel tanks were destroyed in a UNITA attack on the city over the end-of-year holidays.

The official daily JORNAL DO ANGOLA reported today that the attack was carried out by "a commando of mercenaries in the pay of South Africa" using plastic explosives.

Flooding from the burst dam drowned 10 people, and many others were injured, the newspaper said.

It quoted eye-witnesses as saying that the commando consisted of Portuguese-speaking whites who knew the region perfectly.

Repairs would take several years, the JORNAL said.

Earlier this week UNITA claimed in the Portuguese capital, Lisbon, that 43 Angolan soldiers and 12 Cubans were killed in the attack on the dam.

CSO: 3400/655

ANTI-ANGOLAN GROUPS IN PORTUGAL CITED

MB240631 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0500 GMT 24 Jan 83

[Text] Daniel De Matos, president of the Portugal-Angola Association, said there are Angolan puppet organizations in Lisbon which carry out conspiratorial activities at will. In an interview to ANGOP's correspondent in the Portuguese capital, Daniel De Matos said it is unacceptable that such a situation prevails in the new Portugal, since the latter looks for the strengthening of cooperation with the People's Republic of Angola. According to Daniel De Matos, the neutralization of these conspiring elements would be a major gesture of good will from the Portuguese authorities toward the People's Republic of Angola, because the existence of such elements and their activities are contrary to Portuguese law itself.

Daniel De Matos said that the last 2 years were very fruitful for the Portugal-Angola Association, and he gave as examples the strengthening of cooperation with the Angolan League for Friendship and Solidarity with the Peoples, and the gradual increase of the association membership, which is estimated at [number indistinct]. The president of the Angola-Portugal Association said that the most prominent aspect of its activities over the past 2 years was the campaign of material solidarity toward the victims of the South African aggressions, which arranged the shipment of 8.5 tons of essential commodities to Angola.

CSO: 3442/100

## SPEECH BY AIR FORCE COMMANDER

MB241136 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 1900 GMT 21 Jan 83

[Speech by (Col Antonio Franca Ndalú), general commander of the Angolan Air Force and vice minister defense at Luanda Central Base on 21 January 1983--recorded]

[Excerpt] There has been a considerable increase in political and military activity in the country since 1981, notably the acts of aggression carried out by the South African racist regime, international imperialism's spearhead in this part of our continent. This was due to the deterioration of the international situation which was brought about by the most reactionary circles of imperialism headed by the United States, which gave its direct and massive shameless support to the fascist and racist regime and the counterrevolutionary bands [words indistinct].

In our country the undeclared war waged against our people by imperialism and its agents has reached significant proportions. It has been denounced internationally, while at the same time the People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola [FAPLA], the armed wing of the Angolan people, have remained firm in their trenches, making headway against such attacks. The war situation enables the People's Air Force of Angola and Air Defense [FAPA/DAA] to play an important role in the operational area. The heroic acts of our antiaircraft artillerymen, who in their positions south of the country have been shooting down enemy planes, are still fresh in our minds. The massive use of enemy aviation has invigorated our artillerymen. Our antiaircraft defense personnel give a courageous and audacious response to the massive use of fragmentation bombs and incendiary devices. Our pilots continue to fulfill with the same audacity the roles assigned to them. Day and night, our crew is always ready to carry out orders or missions. The cooperation between FAPA/DAA and other FAPLA sectors has made it possible to neutralize and impede the enemy's plans.

The political and combat preparation of FAPA/DAA has been achieved in accordance with the programs which were approved for the 1982-83 period. It is necessary to raise the combat and political level of our troops and to double our efforts to increase our technical and scientific know-how. Nearly 6 months ago we completed the first course for air force officers, which was held at Negage. The course provided the FAPA/DAA with a number energetic and enthusiastic that makes it possible for us to accomplish certain tasks thoroughly, and FAPA/DAA needs determined and capable youngsters who can go along with the evolution and progress of the air force. More youngsters must join FAPA/DAA.

CSO: 3442/100



## BRIEFS

PENNE PROTESTS SWAPO CHARGE--Luanda, Jan 29 (AFP)--A formal protest was voiced here Friday night against assertions that France had military links with South Africa. The protest came from Guy Penne, President Francois Mitterrand's special African affairs adviser. Mr Penne was in the Angolan capital on a 24-hour visit and met President Jose Eduardo dos Santos, Foreign Minister Paulo Jorge and Planning Minister Lopo do Nascimento. Mr Penne was referring to accusations about Paris-Pretoria military ties made in an interview with a French paper by Sam Nujoma, leader of the SWAPO movement fighting a guerrilla war against South Africa in Namibia, Angola's South-West African neighbour. "France has trade relations with South Africa but has no relations in the military domain," Mr Penne said shortly before leaving yesterday. "Paris supplies no arms, no spares and no technical aid in the form of personnel," Mr Penne said. Mr Nujoma had also complained about lack of contact with Paris and the absence of briefings from the French Government about its talks with Angola. Mr Penne replied that he had met Mr Nujoma a number of times. On the second point, he remarked that it was up to Angola, not France, to keep the SWAPO leader informed. [Text] [AB290727 Paris AFP in English 0430 GMT 29 Jan 83]

CSO: 3400/679



LISBON PAPER INTERVIEWS PRESIDENT ARISTIDES PEREIRA

PM271403 Lisbon EXPRESSO in Portuguese 22 Jan 83 pp 1-2

[Interview with President Aristides Pereira by Augusto de Carvalho on 21 January in Cape Verde]

[Excerpt] It is a long time since Portugal had an ambassador in Cape Verde, where he used to be the doyen of the diplomatic corps. As we have seen on several occasions, this situation in general does not please the Cape Verdians. But what does their head of state think?

"The absence of a Portuguese ambassador in Cape Verde is something that does not reflect the nature of our relations," Aristides Pereira told us. He added that "foreigners at least are entitled to draw whatever conclusions they wish."

Paulouro das Neves was appointed ambassador. However, due to Futscher Pereira's appointment as foreign minister, he did not take up his post. Furthermore, Futscher Pereira apparently explained it to the Cape Verde head of state and told him at least that he absolutely must have Paulouro das Neves as his chief assistant. Paulouro das Neves had indeed long worked as a close aide of the present minister. Nobody else was appointed. Therefore the leading position among ambassadors, formerly Portugal's, passed to the Soviet Union.

Aristides Pereira told us: "We took steps toward resolving the problem, because many practical matters depend on the physical presence of the ambassador. This applies to all fields, from the cultural to the agricultural. Our kind of relations require more intensive cooperation and necessitate the presence of the Portuguese ambassador."

The fact that Cape Verde finds this strange emerges from Aristides Pereira's remark to us that "the political will is not lacking on Portugal's side, and all the parties are agreed too."

In a conversation with President Aristides Pereira one obligatory topic is the meeting of Angolan and South African delegations on the island of Sal-- a meeting that surprised the majority of the usually well-informed world. Aristides Pereira was not simply host, playing a prominent part in making the meeting a reality.

"We have no complexes. So before answering your question, I would like to give you some of the background.

"When our independence came into view the issue of the South African aircraft that used Sal as a stopover immediately emerged. It was the simultaneous concern of ourselves, South Africa and its adversaries. Therefore the issue of a ban, of closing the airport, arose. However, Sal airport was our only gateway to the world and South African Airways was the only company that sustained it and made it viable. We therefore concluded that it was in the interests of our state and our people that these stopovers continue to be made. Otherwise, we would have had to close. We were quite clear about it from the outset, but there was some dispute, even from African countries maintaining trading relations with South Africa, some of which, had we closed our airport to South African aircraft, might have opened theirs. The OAU understood our position, since such a ban would not have resulted in anything effective. The only losers would have been us and nobody would have gained. On the very day of independence we explained our stance to the ANC, which understood and agreed with us, who had also experienced an armed struggle. A ban would not have helped them in their struggle."

In this connection it should be noted that the Amilcar Cabral conference was attended by an ANC delegation representing its military wing and that there was a confirmation of Cape Verde's solidarity with the South African people's struggle against apartheid and racism.

"A visit was even made to Cape Verde," Aristides Pereira said, "by a delegation sent by the OAU, which had also visited the African countries that maintain trading relations with South Africa. They established that we had no alternative. Mozambique, for instance, is an obvious example. It imposed a ban on the Beira railroad, and this move proved harmful to it and achieved nothing. Our position is now understood by Africa's top political bodies. We have no trading relations with South Africa other than those connected with air traffic via Sal."

"Moreover," the Cape Verde president continued, "our stance placed us in a good position to establish contacts between South Africa and Angola, since we knew both countries. We believe that Angola and Mozambique must speak directly with the Republic of South Africa with a view to resolving their problems. There is nothing like direct contacts. And we took advantage of our opportunity for contact with them both when we perceived a willingness on both sides--that is Angola and South Africa. We did not attend the meeting, but we know it was positive and that its development requires a long process, though it has now been started. The essential thing is to achieve the independence of Namibia, and the delay in this is complicating everything."

But of course there is also the question of the National Union for the Total Independence of Angola [UNITA]....

"The essential thing, we believe, is that Angola and South Africa do their utmost toward detente in that area. UNITA is a matter for the Angolans. We have no fixed idea of how this problem can be resolved. But in view of the present situation, it is of secondary importance. Namibian independence will make the other problems easier to resolve."

CSO: 3442/102

PRESIDENT HISSEIN HABRE INTERVIEWED

AB181155 Dakar LE SOLEIL in French 11 Jan 83 p 17

[Interview with President Hisssein Habre by Voice of America at Yamoussoukro, Ivory Coast--date not given]

[Text] [Question] Mr President, you are here in Yamoussoukro. In the first place, we were surprised to see you among the West African presidents meeting within the framework of West African organizations. Will you please brief us on the reason for your presence here in Yamoussoukro?

[Answer] Certainly, you have a right to be a bit surprised by the fact that Chad is not only presently in Yamoussoukro in West Africa but your surprise is also justified by the fact that Chad does not belong to the organizations of West African states--neither the West African Monetary Union nor the African Mauritian Common Organization. However, you also understand the interest and love Chad has for all that contributed to African solidarity and for all that is geared toward African unity; this is reason enough for Chad, even though it does not belong to these bodies to keep up with what is going on in this part of Africa. Since the ultimate aim is to achieve African unity and strengthen African solidarity, my visit falls within the framework of the friendship, understanding and solidarity existing between Chad and the Ivory Coast as well as the other West African countries. So my visit can first of all be placed within the general framework of the subregion and secondly within that of bilateral relations existing between Chad and the Ivory Coast and with the old man--the man who represents wisdom and light for Africa--President Houphouet-Boigny.

[Question] Mr President, we know that individuals, like states and regimes, do not always have friends everywhere. Geographically speaking, friends can be far away as well as very near. What do you think of the countries that are presently against the regime that you established in Ndjamena in June 1982 and the states that favor it?

[Answer] This is correct. This is very natural, especially in this world full of contradictions and differing interest and also a world where unanimity does not exist. You can easily understand a case like Chad's which has caused a lot of problems and which continues to cause many

problems. It is perfectly normal that we have both friends and enemies at the same time.

Concerning our friends, we think they are right to be our friends because by coming to the side of Chad and its people at this moment of the country's evolution, they were only doing their duty to the independence of African states, to the dignity of the African and to the stability of our region.

Concerning those who are against present-day Chad, we think that their position is a bit more cynical--a position dictated by partisan considerations and we think that bit by bit, they will come to the right path and support Chad in its efforts of reconstruction, development and of peace.

[Question] Mr President, we know that the OAU vainly tried to summon its annual summit twice in Tripoli. The first attempt failed apparently because of the Western Saharan issue. The second attempt also failed because of Chad's representation. Linking this question to the question of the occupation of part of Chadian national territory by the Tripoli government, I would like to ask you to tell me the conclusions you have drawn from these two failures.

[Answer] Considering the successive failures of the Tripoli summits and the difficulties being experienced by the OAU, our feeling is one of regret and at the same time of indignation and frustration. It is one of regret, because we think that the OAU is useful and necessary. It is presently Africa's irreplaceable instrument. The OAU must exist even during its moments of weakness and difficulty.

As for the problems that served somehow as motivations and apparent reasons to paralyze the OAU, they are the real reasons for our indignation and frustration. The SDAR issue is a problem for those who want to be just and for those who do not want to see this problem dramatized. Normally, we should not use such pretext to disrupt the OAU.

Everybody knows that the SDAR is a liberation movement, and the OAU is an organization of states, and to my knowledge, no one can assert today that the SDAR fulfills the conditions of an independent and sovereign state, as it is written in the charter. Furthermore, the OAU examined this problem. The OAU established a committee to find a solution to this SDAR problem. Everybody made a claim for self-determination. The heads of state undertook their responsibilities. They said, "We shall ask the Western Saharan people themselves to speak their minds." This committee is still at work. The OAU should therefore be logical with itself and let the commission finish its task.

But some found it wiser and more judicious to impose the SDAR as an independent and sovereign member state of the OAU, and those who respect the principles of the charter and who do not want to create unpleasant precedents capable of disorganizing the OAU in the future said no. Therefore, in our opinion, this problem must be solved and not allowed to constitute a reason for disturbing the smooth running of the OAU.



Concerning Chad, the problem is even more serious because the real problem is not really the question of Chad's representation at the OAU. The real problem behind this argument is Chad's opposition to Libya.

In fact, Libya is occupying an important part of Chadian territory--the Aouzou strip. In reality, it is not just the Aouzou strip, but a larger area. Aouzou is just a part. Practically, all of Tibesti has been claimed by al-Qadhdhafi and has been occupied by the Libyan armed forces. Al-Qadhdhafi therefore is aiming at this region and he knows specifically that the present regime in Ndjamena is totally and absolutely opposed to the occupation of Chad by his forces.

Consequently, al-Qadhdhafi wants to impose a regime of his choice on Chad, a regime that will accept the situation and go even further to accept a fusion between Libya and Chad.

With his ambitions thwarted, al-Qadhdhafi is using every means to fight the present regime in Ndjamena. This is the problem which has served as a pretext for al-Qadhdhafi's effort to prevent the Chadian delegation from fully participating in the deliberations of the OAU. Here again, most African heads of state did not accept al-Qadhdhafi's dictate, because in reality, here in Africa or elsewhere, politically, things are clear. In the first place, al-Qadhdhafi himself came to power through a coup d'etat, is that not so? We have as much right as he to say that legitimacy becomes king and breeze [roi et brise] and we know by what means those who acclaim and support al-Qadhdhafi's policies have come to power. Let us take only one example: Ethiopia. Today, the situation in Ethiopia cannot in any way be compared to what is happening in Chad. At least we are in control of our country. There is an effective power in our country. But in Ethiopia, one part of the country, Eritrea, has escaped Mengistu. Why then, in the name of what then, does a power like that of Mengistu, for example, get up to say that the Ndjamena regime is not legitimate and must not represent Chad? The real problem is therefore somewhere else. It is an eminently political issue. It is about the territorial integrity of Chad. Al-Qadhdhafi, who has a lot of money, has a lot of allies. And in this world when you have a lot of money, you will always have allies. This is the problem.

[Question] Mr President, let us now talk about Chad itself--Chad where your team has been in power for 6 months now. Naturally, this is a relatively short period, but we know that you have elaborated a program in order to revive the country's economy which has been shattered by 17 years of civil war. Will you please touch briefly on your program of action on this twin economic and political front?

[Answer] In fact, you have raised precisely the problems. These problems are many. Seventeen years of war have plunged the country into complete ruins--politically and socially. The country is divided and the wounds of war remain unbandaged. The economy is shattered and the country is still threatened in the security field. We are therefore fighting against all these problems and we are trying, armed with a strong desire and the means

at our disposal, in fact with nothing at all, to first of all restore peace and security to our country; in other words, we are trying to restore to our country the minimum stability necessary for the consolidation of national unity. I think the battle is partly won in that today we have undeniably achieved security and unity and the Chadians are holding tightly to this stability.

On the other hand, we must reestablish the battered state structures. The state machinery and the public services must function and for that matter, (in our state the administrative machinery occupies an important place and the officials must be taken care of) we must establish the state and administrative machineries, and we are trying as much as possible to pay them their salaries. This is what we are doing with the help of some people.

Also, we must endeavor to reconstruct the country, which has been entirely destroyed, as well as rehabilitate the few units of production that existed and some industries as well as infrastructures, especially our roads--there are no more roads in this country. On this issue therefore, we have been making efforts on the international level. A conference has just been held in Geneva where Chad has presented an important document and, thanks to God, this conference was a great success and we think we have reached the stage of materialization.

It is not sufficient to make promises; we therefore want these promises to materialize in the field of reconstruction in the broadest sense of the word. This reconstruction also embraces the vital infrastructures of the country, the social sectors, health and education. In fact, we are at the state of a country which is being reconstructed after the war. Unfortunately, we need more than one such Geneva conference. In fact, we need a sort of Marshall Plan.

[Question] Mr President, because of the civil war, Chad has experienced an important mass exodus. The question I want to ask is two-fold. First, have most of the refugees returned to their country? Have the trade links which existed between you and the neighboring countries, especially the CAR, been gradually restored during the 6 months since you came to power in Ndjamena?

[Answer] Yes. First of all, most of the refugees have returned home; I may say that almost 95 percent of them. They have returned home and, at any rate, their return home created some problems for us--problems of housing. Here again, we were forced to appeal to international organizations, most of which responded favorably, for example, the High Commission for Refugees which helped us to bring back the refugees and to receive them, or the SUCER [expansion unknown]. On this issue, I think the greater part is over.

Concerning trade with the outside world, you are right to have asked the question, especially as Chad is one of the most landlocked countries of the continent. This area has begun functioning normally--I can say very satisfactorily--and more quickly than we had expected. Presently, we have



regular relations with Nigeria which have begun to increase in volume. The same applies to Cameroon. On this issue, therefore, there are no big problems. The problems come rather from Chad's capacity to bring into the country things that it needs from the outside.

[Question] If you had an appeal to make to the international community, and to your immediate neighbors, what form would it take?

[Answer] In one way or the other, this appeal summarizes this interview. Chad has just come out of a long war, a painful war. After the experience of war, the Chadian people aspire for peace. Chadians want to live in peace. We think—since the world today is more than ever before interdependent—that what happened in Chad interests Africans. We think that Chad's problem is equally that of Africa and also that of the world. What we expect from the outside world is a more resourceful solidarity from Africa and from the others.

CSO: 3419/415

ORDER SETTING UP FANT, COMPULSORY MILITARY SERVICE

Ndjamena INFO TCHAD in French 8 Jan 82 pp 1-4

[Excerpt] An order signed by the president of the Republic on 30 December 1982 makes official the decision taken by the special session of the Council of Ministers on 11 December establishing the Chadian National Armed Forces. This order defines the various bodies of the Chadian National Armed Forces, their missions and their activities. Furthermore, it institutes compulsory military service for all citizens of both sexes. Moreover, ranks and seniority achieved in the former armies will be taken into consideration. We are publishing this important order in its entirety.

Order No 001/PR/MDNACVG/82

Dealing with the establishment and organization of the Chadian National Armed Forces

The president of the Republic, head of state, president of the Council of Ministers, orders:

Article 1: A new army of the Republic called the Chadian National Armed Forces is established.

The National Army will be made up of members of the forces under the authority of the government.

Article 2: The mission of the Chadian National Armed Forces is to defend the independence and national unity, the sovereignty, the territorial integrity, and the security of the country and to protect it from subversion and from all aggression.

They participate in the country's economic and social development.

Article 3" The Chadian National Armed Forces include: the Army, the Air Force, the Military Police, the Inter-Army Services.

Article 4: The Army includes: the Infantry, the Artillery, the Cavalry (armored units), the Service Corps (transport, land forces).

Article 5: The Air Force includes: the Combat Force, the Transport Force (heavy, liaison, helicopter), the Air Artillery, the Air Force Special Services. Its mission is to provide: air defense of the nation, tactical and logistical support to the other forces, military air transport.

Article 6: The Military Police include: the Mobile Military Police, the Territorial Military Police, the Special Military Police. Their mission is: to provide public security, to maintain law and order.

Article 7: The Inter-Army Services include: the Administrative Service, the Equipment Corps (Construction and Facilities), the Health and Social Action Services, the Signal Corps, the Engineering and Fire Corps, the Training Corps, the Gasoline Service, the Band, the Information and Civic Orientation Service.

Their mission is to provide support services to the various units of the Chadian National Armed Forces.

Article 8: The status of the various bodies will be established by enforcement decree.

Article 9: The head of state is supreme commander of the armed forces. Under the authority of the head of state, the minister of defense, veterans and disabled veterans is responsible for executing military policy, and in particular organizing the administration and the mobilization of the armed forces.

Article 10: Military service is compulsory and not transferable for all Chadian citizens of both sexes, except in the case of duly established physical unfitness.

The Army recruits: through calling up the annual contingent, through reenlisting at the end of legal military service, in special cases by hiring specialists with high level technical qualifications.

Equal military service for everyone is an honor. Individuals who have received criminal sentences or serious sentences are excluded from it.

Reprieves are the subject of special provisions established by decree.

Article 11: Legal duration of military service.

The legal term of active military service is 12 months. Soldiers discharged from active service are classified as available until the age of 50. They can be called up to serve again.

Article 12: The armed forces personnel and the contingent to be recruited are established by decree of the Council of Ministers each year.

Article 13: The legal age for enlistment is set at over 20 for draftees and at a minimum of 18 and a maximum of 35 for those who enlist.

Young draftees fit for service are classified into two groups:

(1) Only the first group, the size of which is established each year by decree, is actually drafted into and assigned to active duty.

(2) The men in the second group remain available to military authorities as part of the active army for 2 years. They may also be called up to perform work in the general interest by order of the Government of the Republic.

Article 14: The status of officers and non-commissioned officers is established by law. Young draftees and reserve personnel may also have access to rank in the military hierarchy under conditions established by specific texts.

Article 15: The Chadian National Armed Forces have no political affiliation.

Article 16: Rank and service seniority acquired in former armies are taken into consideration by the Chadian National Armed Forces in determining rights to active duty pay and retirement.

Ndjamena, 30 December 1982

Hissein Habre

9693

CSO: 3419/412

CHAD

BRIEFS

NEW PREFECTS NAMED--Ndamena, 5 Feb (AFP)--New prefects have been appointed to head the 14 administrative districts of Chad, it was learned in Ndamena Friday from official sources. These appointments come after 3 years of civil war when territorial administration was under the different Chadian political and military factions who controlled the various regions, observers in the Chadian capital note. This reorganization appears to imply control by a single central power after a period of instability and "mini-states," observers believe. "The new administration would be an instrument in the development process," Chadian President Hissein Habre said when announcing this reorganization of the Chadian administration. [Text] [AB050826 Paris AFP in French 1453 GMT 5 Feb 83]

CSO: 3419/499

BILL REGULATING PETROLEUM EXPLORATION, PETROLEUM MARKETING BILL

Libreville L'UNION in French 6, 7 Jan 83

[Article by Mualabu Mussamba: "Affirming State Control Over Oil Exploration"]

[6 Jan 83 p 4]

[Excerpts] Etienne Guy Mouvagha Tchioba, second deputy prime minister and minister of mines and petroleum, recently defended a bill to regulate oil exploration and exploitation before members of the National Assembly economic affairs commission.

M Tchioba first reviewed the thinking behind the bill on mineral research and exploitation in Gabon. He recalled that it was in 1962 that our country began experimenting with oil, and that was also the year Gabon's mining code was introduced. It was then realized that the mining code, which covers exploration, exploitation of mines, tax policy, and the rights and obligations of companies operating in Gabon, could also apply to the oil sector, even though it did not sufficiently deal with the specific aspects of the oil industry. The previous regulations pertaining to exploration and exploitation of open mines had proved inadequate, particularly in respect to the petroleum sector.

M Tchioba illustrated this inadequacy with respect to mining and oil activities with two examples: first, after discovery of a deposit, the exploitation permit is granted for a 5-year period, whereas for a concession the period is from 15 to 60 years. However, an oil deposit will last 10 to 30 years. Thus, the initial periods mentioned above appear to be too short in the case of the exploitation permit, and too long in the case of the concession. Also, almost all the petroleum-producing countries are tending to eliminate the concession system, which is regarded as outdated.

Secondly, he cited the rapid using up or damaging of a deposit, a process that is much more pronounced in the case of oil than for other minerals; hence the necessity that an oil state exercise very strict control to achieve efficient exploitation. The new procedure will thus enable the government to assert its sovereignty over oil exploration to a much greater degree. It should also be noted that Gabon's new oil policy is also aimed, on the one hand, at "achieving more effective control of oil resources" in order to "take a more active role in the significant decisions of the oil companies (decisions on

production and secondary recovery)," and, on the other hand, "to obtain maximum earnings from exploitation of a given deposit."

It should be recalled that the recent decisions provided for introduction of shared production contracts (government as owner of the deposits, the oil companies as providers of service and assuming the financial risk), which already cover more than a quarter of the area granted under offshore permits. At the end of 1979, the total area covered by oil exploration permits was 105,779 sq km, of which 59,933 sq km was in the maritime area.

[7 Jan 83 p 4]

[Text] Confidence in New Southern Gabon Oil Finds

Another important government decision was taken on October 1979 to market 25 percent of oil production. This percentage could increase in the future. With the establishment of PETROGAB, "tax receipts from marketing of oil will be added to the state's earnings derived from oil."

Note that under the decision to market 25 percent, in the interim plan period, PETROGAB will only have to sell a quarter of the oil production, "since there has not yet been any production under the shared contracts" (which are recent permits).

The plan projections anticipate a regular decline in oil production of 7 percent a year. The progression would thus be: 10.6 million tons in 1978 and 9.8 in 1979 (more than 12 million in 1975, 1976 and 1977), to 9 million in 1980, 8.3 million in 1981, and 7.9 million tons in 1982 (slightly less than 7 million in 1984).

On the basis of these estimates, current reserves, and no new discoveries, production could be maintained at these levels for more than 10 years. Fortunately, the recent real prospects of the latest discoveries in southern Gabon could prove to be greater than the plan estimates.

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CSO; 3419/457



## GABON

### BRIEFS

DEPORTEES ARRESTED--Illegal aliens continue to leave Nigeria. Everyone knew that they were homeward bound. But no one expected them to choose to go to other foreign countries. In fact, 11 deportees from Nigeria landed on a beach near Libreville on the night of 31 January and morning of 1 February. The Gabonese national daily L'UNION today reported that they would be tried on charges of clandestine immigration. The 11 deportees are nationals from Togo, Mali and Mauritania. They were arrested by a Gabonese air force patrol team just as they landed on the Gabonese soil from a boat in the hope that they would find shelter here. Colonel Oyabi, the director general of counter-intelligence and military security, explained that for their transport each of the 11 persons arrested had paid CFA35,000 to some Cameroonians at the Douala seaport where they managed to go after being expelled from Nigeria. It must be recalled that Douala and Libreville are several hundred kilometers apart. The officials of the Gabonese military security and counter-intelligence believe that since Nigeria's expulsion order, hundreds of people--perhaps thousands--have succeeded in secretly coming into Gabon through Cameroon. [Text] [AB031953 Libreville AFRICA No 1 in French 1900 GMT 3 Feb 83]

CSO: 3419/482

## IVORY COAST

### BRIEFS

JAPAN CONTRIBUTES TO ADB--Japan has decided to grant the African Development Bank [ADB] an important sum of 100 billion CFA francs. Japan thus becomes a member of the non-African group participating in the bank's capital action. The official ceremony for Tokyo's admission will take place in Abidjan on 3 February. [AB260700 Abidjan Domestic Service in French 1245 GMT 25 Jan 83 AB]

CSO: 3400/696

BRIEFS

BRITISH FUNDS FOR RAID DAMAGE--Mr (Raisin), the British minister of overseas development [as heard], has presented 8.2 million maluti to Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan. The funds were presented in the prime minister's office this morning. Representatives to the South African Development Coordination Conference [SADCC] ministerial conference this morning laid wreaths on the graves of the 27 African National Congress members who were killed by the Boers in the raid on Lesotho on 9 December. The representatives were led by the Hon Peter Mmusi of Botswana, the chairman of the SADCC. The Hon V. M. Makhele, the minister of rural development and cooperatives, placed a wreath on behalf of the Basotho nation. Present during this occasion were cabinet ministers, senior civil servants, students of the National University of Lesotho, and members of the public. [Text]  
[MB281319 Maseru Domestic Service in Sesotho 1100 GMT 28 Jan 83]

CSO: 3400/673

MINISTRY TO AID CONSTITUTIONAL COMMITTEE IN VOTER EDUCATION

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 21 Jan 83 pp 1, 6, 8

[Text] Voters education and information is necessary for understanding of the transitional exercise intended for democratic civilian rule in 1985, Dr. Amos Sawyer, Chairman of the National Constitutional Commission said Thursday during a meeting with Information Minister, Dr. Peter Naigow held at the Commission Headquarters in Virginia, outside Monrovia.

Acquainting Dr. Naigow on the need for a sustained mass education programs, Dr- Sawyer said mass education and information is necessary if the people are to understand the democratic process intended for 1985.

Pessimism

He said although there are not many examples of orderly democratic governments in Africa, the Liberian people should not be pessimistic. He added that the nature and requirements of the transitional schemes have been misunderstood by many citizens, and that there is a need to educate the people on the essence and requirements of a democratic political machinery if democracy is to prevail in 1985.

It is unreasonable for one to believe that all that is needed for a democratic transition is a written constitution without the framework for implementing it, Chairman Sawyer said.

Voters registration and education, the establishment of an institutionalized electoral machinery to supervise elections, he said, are necessary phases of the transition to civilian democratic rule in 1985.

Mass Education

In response, Dr. Naigow said he believes that a mass education and information scheme is necessary for the Liberian people to fully understand the nature of the transition to democratic government.

Minister Naigow promised to aid the commission with available resources at his Ministry, adding that some possible strategies for voters education are in their planning stages at the Ministry will give the Commission all possible assistance.

CSO: 3400/691

## LEC STOPS RATIONING BECAUSE LPRC PROMISES EIGHT DAY FUEL SUPPLY

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 6 Jan 83 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt]

**The Liberia Electricity Corporation (LEC) resumed normal power supply in Monrovia and its environs shortly after six p.m. yesterday, after a day of power rationing that affected homes and businesses.**

A press release issued by LEC late Tuesday evening announced that due to shortage of fuel to run its generators, the corporation would begin rationing power from midnight Tuesday.

Accordingly, most homes and business houses in Monrovia lost their energy supply by mid-morning Wednesday and remained without it most of the day.

The rationing also affected traffic lights in the city, causing traffic snarls at several points, especially during rush hours.

But LEC's Deputy Managing Director for Technical Services, Mr. Dunstan L.D. McCaulay, told the Daily Observer that management decided late Wednesday afternoon to stop the rationing, because the Liberia Petroleum Refining Cor-

poration (LPRC) had assured LEC of a daily supply at normal capacity "for the next eight days."

He said LPRC had promised to begin fuel into LEC's tanks by 9 p.m. last night.

**The Money Problem**

"If they keep their promise", said Mr. McCaulay, "then we will maintain full power supply throughout the city and its environs."

He said LEC needed 40,000 gallons of fuel oil per day for its two diesel units.

Asked what would happen when the eight days expired, Mr. McCaulay replied that LEC would switch to gas oil to run its gas turbines; but he said this would be much more expensive than fuel oil.

Meanwhile, the managing director of LPRC, Mr. Cletus Wotorson, at a press

conference yesterday, reacted sharply to the LEC announcement, which, he said, gave the impression that the blame was on LPRC.

Mr. Wortson admitted that the supply of fuel to LEC had been reduced, but noted that the scarcity of fuel had hit other African countries also and some international markets.

However, he said 25,000 metric tons of fuel oil were expected to arrive in the country on January 15, and this would last for 30 days.

Mr. Wortson said the biggest problem facing the refinery was the huge debt, to the tune of \$38 million, which business firms and public corporations, including LEC, owe his corporation.

Mr. McCaulay said LEC was forced to move swiftly Tuesday night to inform the public about the power rationing after LPRC's marketing manager, Bill Preston, informed the LEC management on Monday, January 3, that the refinery could supply power "only for the next five days".

"We had to take immediate measures to conserve fuel, and it was only fair to let the public know that we were shedding the load", he added.

Asked where he thought LPRC would find the fuel promised for eight days, he said LPRC's managing director Wortson had indicated that they had found some crude oil that they would refine to keep LEC going for the next eight days.

The country is in the climatic period during which LEC consumes its highest quantity of fuel oil, owing to slowing down of the Mount Coffee Hydro Electric Plant.

During the peak of the

rainy season the hydro produces up to 68 mega watts of electricity. But now that we are in the dry season, that amount has been reduced to 10 mega watts, hence the need for power generation from thermal sources.

An informed LEC source, reacting to this charge, admitted that LEC owes the refinery some \$12 million. But, he told our reporter, "most of this money comprises arrears due LPRC before the April 12 Coup in 1980."

He indicated that LEC was doing everything to settle that debt, while at the same time remaining current with payments for petroleum supplies now being received from the Refinery.

The LEC spokesman said one of the problems with the \$12 million is that \$4 million of this amount is owned by Government, which is responsible for subsidizing LEC's power supply to parts of the country beyond Monrovia.

## MINISTER DISCUSSES RURAL ROAD, WATER SUPPLY PROGRAMS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Jan 83 pp 3,6

[Article by A.M. Kiawu]

[Text]

Six counties are to benefit from feeder road projects estimated at \$1.8 million. The projects, already off the ground, are being implemented by the Ministry of Rural Development.

Minister of Rural Development, Major Yudu S. Gray, told the NEW LIBERIAN in an interview Tuesday that Grand Cape Mount, Montserrado, Sinoe, Bong, Maryland and Grand Gedeh counties are to each receive a 40-mile road.

He said the projects being sponsored by the World Bank and Government of Liberia, are based on an agri-socio and economic survey. \$300,000 has been allocated for each county.

This will ease the unsafe drinking water problem that have plagued rural inhabitants for so long.

He disclosed also that an intensive maintenance program for all broken-down hand

pumps will be instituted, while the water projects in the south-eastern counties, with the aid of UNDP, will be re-vitalized.

Major Gray said with the implementation of these projects, farmers in the rural areas will be able to transport their crops to other parts of the country for sale.

He disclosed that besides the construction of feeder roads, the Ministry will begin implementing about 97 rural water supply systems in these counties, including Nimba.

He said the rural water program for 1983 will be the construction of 70 water systems, including 30 spring catchment systems, along with 40 drilled and dug wells.

The balance 27 wells, which are ad-hoc projects, will be built in these counties. These projects are government's request. However,



that last year, the Ministry completed 106 wells and latrines in the south-eastern regions of the country.

Minister Gray said all those projects are being implemented in order to minimize urban migration, noting he disclosed that such projects will be implemented on a self-help basis, with the assistance of the Ministry.

According to the Minister, the wells will serve an estimated 24,250 villagers.

CSC: 3400/589

## THIRTY-THREE BUSINESSES NOW RESTRICTED TO NATIONALS

Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 7 Jan 83 pp 1,6

[Article by Charles Gibson]

[Text] The Ministry of Commerce has put into effect some new measures aimed at enforcing government's Liberianization policy.

According to the new measures, 33 businesses currently being operated by both Liberians and foreigners, have been restricted to Liberians.

The businesses limited to only Liberians are: gas stations, cement and rice distributions, carpentry, woodwork shops, beauty saloons, barbershops, shoe repairing, and gold, black and silver smith shops.

Other areas are bakeries, printing press, sub-contractors, sales of timber and planks, video cassettes, diamond and gold brokers, fish depots, photo studios, butcheries, accounting firms, commercial vehicles, poultry farms, ice cream shops, block factories, retail of beer, soft drinks, cane juice, and repairing shops for batteries, tyres and typewriters.

The remaining are: pastry shops, importation and sales of cassettes (record and video, upholstery, ventinery, sales of second-hand books, flour distribution, welding shops, used clothing and local producers.

Disclosing this during an exclusive interview Thursday,

Assistant Commerce Minister J. Sie Williams noted that "the move is taken to give Liberians an upper hand in directing the nation's economy."

He said foreigners presently operating the "restricted businesses" would have to leave them and give Liberians a chance.

He said to enforce these measures, the Ministry of Commerce this year has decided not to register any foreign-owned business that falls within the "restricted business circle."

Minister Williams explained that the restriction in

business registration would assist in "uprooting those Liberians who usually allow themselves be used as scape-goats by foreign business people, in violating government's business regulations." He said the attitude of these Liberians has put a "vacuum" in the national economy, and served as a betrayal to the Liberian business circle.

When asked if there would not be a drop in the nation's economy when foreigners leave the restricted businesses, Mr. Williams said "this would only occur if our people refuse to take advantage of the opportunists."

The Minister explained that during a recent survey, it was proven that Liberians are capable of controlling these businesses. He said these areas have been limited to Liberians to avoid them from getting in direct competition with foreigners.

He pointed out that the Small Medium Business Association of Liberia has obligated itself to organize Liberian businessmen into their special areas, and make arrangement for financial and managerial assistance. He called on more Liberians to become members of this organization in order to "reap its benefits."

Minister Williams disclosed that some government entities are also developing plans to assist other Liberians get into these businesses.

He, however, made it clear that "our restriction of these business areas to Liberians does not mean that we are discouraging foreigners from doing business in Liberia. But this should mean that foreign businessmen should engage in industrial ventures that would create more employment and develop the nation's economy."

# BUYING STATIONS TO BE SET UP TO PROVIDE FAIR MARKETING PRICE TO FARMERS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 4 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by Joseph Toe]

[Text]

Buying stations to give Liberian farmers "a fair marketing price" are to be set up shortly.

The Managing Director of the Liberian Produce Marketing Corporation (LPMC), Mr. Joseph N. Boikai, disclosed this to the Daily Observer yesterday.

He said those stations will enable LPMC to extend services to local farmers who find it difficult to cart their produce to the urban areas.

One of these stations, he said, will be in Cape Mount County and another in Grand Gedeh County.

Asked what assistance LPMC gives to farmers, he pointed out that LPMC has always made it possible for farmers to find market for their produce, adding, "we need continuity in the fair market system to encourage our farmers to produce more food".

Mr. Boikai disclosed that by the end of fiscal 1982-83, LPMC will export 11,800

metric tons of coffee, 5,500 tons of cocoa and 8,000 tons metric tons of palm kernels.

He did not say how much was exported in fiscal 81-82.

However, he said, palm kernel export may not be possible due to the breakdown of the palm kernel mill last August.

He said despite world-wide depression in the prices of cocoa and coffee, "we have been able to pay farmers who bring their produce on the Liberian market".

"The price of cocoa has not improved on the world market and coffee price has remained rather stable", he noted.

On increase in the prices of cocoa and coffee this year, Mr. Boikai disclosed that the prices of these commodities are controlled on a world-wide level.

He said: "If the prices increase on the world market, then the prices will be increased on the Liberian market also".

BUSINESS LIBERIANIZATION BEING PUT INTO IMMEDIATE EFFECT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 20 Jan 83 pp 1, 11

[Excerpt]

**The Minister of Commerce, Industry and Transportation, Mr. G. Gborbo Dwanyen, said yesterday that Government is putting into "immediate effect" its policy to place into exclusively Liberian hands 33 areas of business being operated in the country.**

Minister Dwanyen, in an exclusive interview with the Daily Observer yesterday, was responding to the question "How soon would the policy be implemented?"

In reply, he said, "That policy is being implemented now, with immediate effect". He said even though the decision was announced by an Asst. Min., "it was done with my full knowledge, consent and authority".

The Commerce Minister's assertion is likely to cause even greater concern among commer-

cial banks in the country, whose president, Mr. Robert Fairall, wrote a letter to the Minister of Finance on January 10, seeking clarification on the Commerce announcement.

On the other hand, the Minister's declaration will surely bring joy to the hearts of many Liberians businessmen, who for decades have bitterly complained, with little redress, about the virtual foreign monopoly on commerce which, the Liberians say, has made them underdogs and serfs in their own country.

CSO: 3400/691

DOE COMMENTS ON TAX COLLECTION CAMPAIGN PRELIMINARY REPORT

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Jan 83 pp 1, 11

[Text]

The one-month "rigid tax collection" offensive launched by the Ministry of Finance on January 10 has already earned government \$10,018,154.72, according to a preliminary report submitted to the Executive Mansion yesterday.

The report said the money represents real estate taxes and other taxes from Monrovia, the Freeport of Monrovia and the Roberts International Airport.

Head of State CIC Dr. Samuel K. Doe received the report from Finance Minister Alvin Jones, said the feat supported his belief that there is money in the country.

"The exercise", he said, "represents what we can achieve if we are serious, firm and consistent in our ac-

tions".

The campaign, which was spearheaded personally by Finance Minister Jones, covered Camp Johnson Road, Broad Street, Paynesville and other areas, where the doors of delinquents were nailed until they cleared their arrear.

CIC Doe urged the tax collection team to continue to nail the doors of all tax delinquents, and told Minister Jones to be most vigilant against property owners living abroad.

Government will take legal action against these property owners, CIC Doe said, if they failed to pay their taxes.

He thanked the ministries of Defense and Justice for providing officers to assist in the tax collection campaign, and said the Justice Ministry should ensure that all property owners leaving the country present receipts showing they are current with their taxes.

This should be done before exit permits are given, he said.

CIC Doe used the occasion to express concern about house owners who have

refused to comply with PRC Decree Number 12 which reduces rents by 25 per cent in the city and 15 per cent elsewhere.

He hoped the Rent Control Commission set up in December to monitor matters of rent in the country, would adopt the Finance Ministry type of strategy to enforce the decree.

CSO: 3400/691



## ACDB TO VARY LENDING RATE IN FARMERS' FAVOR

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 17 Jan 83 p 12

[Article by Klon Hinnen]

[Excerpt]

**The Agricultural and Cooperative Development Bank (ACDB) will encourage the agricultural program of the country by varying its lending interest rate in favour of farmers.**

Mr. Wilson K. Tarpeh, Managing Director of the Bank said in an interview last Friday in Monrovia that the system would boost agricultural production.

The bank, he said, has limited resources but it would cater to the agricultural sector.

"When the new administration assumed office last September, the financial health of the institution was not very good as one would have expected. Still it is our aim to reach out to the farmers and encourage them in the agricultural sector", he said.

**Legal Documents**

He said one important fact about the bank was "it is one of government's sound institutions that we can rely on in terms of boosting the agricultural program".

He said the authorized capital of the bank is \$2.2 million and government has "over-subscribed" its portion of 65 per cent.

Despite the fact that the amount has been raised to \$5 million, Mr. Tarpeh said, the amount is still small and currently the institution is seeking both international and local credit assistance.

He said legal documents for the additional \$2.8 million are yet to be completed.

He said the National Bank of Liberia and other local institutions have agreed in principle to provide the bank with assistance. The African Development Bank, Mr. Tarpeh said, has also been approached for assistance and in this direction, a delegation is due in Liberia soon to assess the bank.

"We inherited the problem of borrowers' inability to repay. This is due to problems beyond their control as well as that of the bank, too", he said.

He said when the bank started operations, the bulk of its resources went to rubber farmers, but when the price of rubber took a "downward trend" many rubber farmers abandoned their farms.

"We have noticed recently that as price of rubber is picking up, farmers are coming in to reservice their loans but there are others whom we have not even seen", said Mr. Tarpeh.

CSO: 3400/691

INTERNAL AFFAIRS MINISTRY SPOKESMAN NOTES RICE HARVEST RESULTS

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 18 Jan 83 p 12

[Article by Sam Kesselly]

[Text]

**About 112,254 bundles of rice have been harvested from communal farms in four counties, an Internal Affairs Ministry spokesman announced yesterday.**

The counties are Grand Gedeh — 30,110 bundles, Sinoe — 36,023 bundles, Maryland — 19,565 bundles and Lofa (Bopolu District) — 26,556 bundles.

Disclosing this to the Daily Observer yesterday, Major Augustine D. Sarplah, Assistant Minister for Coordination and Production, said he was highly impressed with the way farmers in the counties responded to the agricultural

program launched by the PRC.

He said more rice would have been reaped by farmers last year but, because of the introduction of the program at district level, most farmers complained about long distances to reach their farms.

Major Sarplah declared that as of this farming season, communal farms will be operated at town levels.

He said this will enable

farmers to participate fully in the program this year to help boost rice production.

He, however, admonished farmers not to relent in implementing this worthy venture undertaken by his ministry.

Major Tarplah asked coordinators throughout the country to have production reports forwarded to his office by the end of this month to help evaluate last year's progress.

CSO: 3400/691

IDA, ADB PROVIDE GRANTS FOR QUALITY EDUCATION

Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 21 Jan 83 pp 1, 8

[Article by Sam Kesselly]

[Excerpt]

**Liberia has been given \$25.3 million by two international agencies for quality education. The International Development Association (IDA) gave \$15.5 million, while the African Development (ADB) gave \$9.8 million.**

According to Mr. Raymond B. Jallah, Project Director, Liberia-World Bank and Liberia-ADB Education Projects, this is the fourth time Liberia has been given such assistance by the two banks.

He said the project aims to improve the quality of primary education through institutional development of the Ministry of Education.

The Director also announced the establishment of a textbook program and upgrading and training of teachers.

He added that the program would also improve access to

primary education in rural areas and expand facilities and efficiency of middle-level vocational and commercial training.

The education improvement project, Director Jallah said, will be implemented over a five-year period, beginning this year.

He pointed out that it will consist of three phases. They are, institutional development, primary school development and skill training.

In addition to the credit, the director said the Government of Liberia will also contribute \$1.8 million towards the cost of civil works, architects fees, furniture, technical assistance, fellowships and project management.

## BRIEFS

**TAX COLLECTION DRIVE EXTENDED**--The Executive Mansion is to "deal accordingly" with heads of public corporations who fail to settle their debts with government by next week Thursday. The corporations to date owe some \$9 million in income tax. Major G. Alvin Jones, Minister of Finance, addressing members of the special tax collection team Wednesday at the Finance Ministry, said Head of State Doe has directed that names of corporations' heads failing to settle their obligation be forwarded to the Mansion. Minister Jones disclosed that government's tax collection drive in the Monrovia area which has so far netted arrears totalling more than \$10 million, will be extended nation-wide beginning next month. [Excerpt] [Monrovia NEW LIBERIAN in English 20 Jan 83 pp 1, 6]

**ROMANIAN MARITIME AGREEMENT**--An agreement to promote maritime activities between Liberia and the Socialist Republic of Romania was signed in Monrovia yesterday. Liberia's Finance Minister G. Alvin Jones, signed for the government while Romania's Charge d'Affairs Vasile Stoian signed for his country. Speaking on behalf of his government, Minister Jones noted that the two countries do not only have very rich maritime traditions but they have also played a remarkable role in various international maritime organisations. "Our respective regional maritime organisations are clear indications of the active role our governments are playing in global maritime matters", he said. Minister Jones said the ceremony added another dimension to the already strong, cordial and fraternal relations between the two countries. The Minister said the PRC Government would remain fully committed to the terms of the agreement. Mr. Stoian expressed delight that relations between his government and Liberia have been cordial. Mr. Stoian assured the government of further economic co-operation. [Text] [Article by Abdullah Dukuly] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Jan 83 p 3]

**LIB-SAR OFFICIALS ELECTED**--The Liberian Students Association in Romania (LIB-SAR), elected on December 27, 1982, its officials for the academic year 1982-83 in Bucharest. Those elected were, Julu Johnson, president, John D. Quenett, Jr., vice president and Gregory Dembo Jebob, general secretary. Others were Samuel T. Dopoe, financial secretary and Yeabegg De-Gibon, chaplain. Appointed by the president were, Domity Acqui, social affairs advisor, Joseph Cummings, advisor for academic affairs and Charles W. Wilson, social secretary. [Excerpt] [Article by Gregory Dembo] [Monrovia DAILY OBSERVER in English 19 Jan 83 p 1]

ASSISTANCE TO GHANA--The Government of Liberia is making available to the Government of Ghana through its embassy in Monrovia \$20,000 to assist with the resettling of hundreds of Ghanaians who have been expelled from the Federal Republic of Nigeria. This was announced today by head of state CIC [commander in chief] Samuel Kahyon Doe in consultation with the People's Redemption Council [PRC]. Doctor Doe said although Liberia was going through serious financial problems, the government feels compelled to identify with the brotherly people of Ghana and their country's rulers. He hoped the international community would give all necessary assistance and cooperation to the Ghanaian Government in handling this situation. [Text] [AB032010 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 1900 GMT 3 Feb 83]

EXPULSION FROM NIGERIA--The Government of Liberia has expressed grave concern to the Government of Nigeria over the expulsion of more than 1 million Africans from that country. At a time when all true Africans are seeking a solution to the present crisis threatening the very foundation of the OAU, the head of state and chairman of the People's Redemption Council, commander in chief [CIC] Dr Samuel Kanyon Doe, told Nigerian President Shehu Shagari that the action of his government would only serve to aggravate this vexing problem and drive a deeper wedge into the prospect for greater continental unity. According to an executive mansion release today, Dr Doe expressed his concern over this plight in a telegram to the Nigerian leader last night. Referring to the expulsion as one of the most unprecedented acts of involuntary human movement in the history of our continent, the head of state said children of Africa, young and old, are today experiencing suffering and deprivation from one of Africa's most populated and most prosperous nation. Doctor Doe noted that as leader of Liberia, a country that has served as a haven for thousands of Africans, he could not remain silent or indifferent to the great human tragedy which has been inflicted upon fellow Africans by Nigeria, an African nation which should be playing an exemplary role in the continental field. Doctor Doe said the deportation of Africans in massive human waves is causing unnecessary injuries and death for dozens of men, women and children. We are also concerned at this time, CIC Doe said about the fate of more than a million displaced West Africans and repercussions it could have on millions of Nigerians living out of their country, many of whom are doing so illegally. [Text] [AB031642 Monrovia Radio Elwa in English 1600 GMT 3 Feb 83]

CSO: 3400/695

## SENEGAL

### BRIEFS

IRON ORE PROJECT--Dakar, 21 Jan (AFP)--The Senegalese cabinet has given the green light to an iron ore mining project that involves major port and rail development and could provide thousands of jobs. A statement issued here Thursday said that the cabinet had accepted a feasibility study on the ore deposits, in western Senegal. Proposed ore mines could go into production in 1989, it said. The deposits were large enough to produce 12 million tons of ore annually over at least 23 years. The development project would require an initial investment of about 300,000 million CFA francs (about 900 million dollars), the communique said. A consortium in charge of exploitation would include the Senegalese Government company Miferso, the French group Sferem, Krupp of Germany and the Japanese company Kanematsu Gohso. The project will open up 3,300 jobs and will need a new rail connection to a new port terminal along the coast from Dakar which could open the gates to phosphate, gold and marble exploitation in the same region. [Text] [AB210947 Paris AFP in English 0900 GMT 21 Jan 83 AB]

THAI COMMERCE MINISTER--Dakar, 3 Feb (AFP)--Thailand's Commerce Minister Punnamee Punsri arrived here today for a three-day visit during which he is expected to sign a new rice-supply contract with Senegal. Over the last few years Senegal has imported about 300,000 tons of rice annually from Thailand. [Text] [AB031345 Paris AFP in English 1314 GMT 3 Feb 83]

FRENCH MINISTER LEAVES FOR PARIS--Dakar, 5 Feb (AFP)--Christian Nucci, France's cooperation and development minister, met for 3 hours on Friday with Senegalese President Abdou Diouf during a dinner given in his honor at the presidential palace. The French minister, who was completing a 3-day African tour, stressed the climate of trust and great understanding in which his talks with President Diouf, Prime Minister Abdou Thiam and Mamadou Toure, minister of planning and cooperation, were held. "In our talks," Mr Nucci told AFP, "emphasis was placed on the need for a cooperation geared towards Senegal's desire to achieve good self-sufficiency and towards tapping as much as possible Senegal's energy potential and its mining resources." France is also taking part in studies for the exploitation of iron mines in eastern Senegal. The French minister said that he was able to note during his African tour that the image of France and of the French cooperation policy as determined by President Francois Mitterrand, was excellent in the countries he had visited. Christian Nucci is expected to return to Paris this morning. [Text] [AB051100 Paris AFP in French 0915 GMT 5 Feb 83]



## SOUTH AFRICA

### PRIME MINISTER REACTS TO U.S. REMARK

MB290924 Johannesburg RAND DAILY MAIL in English 29 Jan 83 p 1

[Article by John Battersby]

[Text] An international row is brewing over South Africa's alleged destabilisation of its neighbouring states--particularly Mozambique, Zimbabwe, and Lesotho.

The prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, is expected to deal with the matter when he enters the no-confidence debate next week.

The row has taken a dramatic turn with the claim by the U.S. State Department that the Mozambique National Resistance Movement (MNR) "receives the bulk of its support from South Africa."

The minister of foreign affairs, Mr Pik Botha, said last night it was news to him that South Africa was providing the MNR with the bulk of its support.

Mr Botha was reacting to a written statement by the U.S. State Department in the American magazine AFRICA REPORT.

"This is news to me. Why don't you ask the source for additional information?" Mr Botha said in reply to a query by the RAND DAILY MAIL.

The MAIL's Washington correspondent Simon Barver has reported that the State Department stands by its statement which in the MAIL correspondent's view is a "highly considered expression of U.S. policy."

The Governments of Zimbabwe, Mozambique and Lesotho have repeatedly accused the South African Government of destabilising their countries and the matter has been raised on several occasions in Parliament by the opposition's spokesman on foreign affairs, Mr Colin Eglin.

After a visit to Lesotho last year, during which he was shown purported evidence of South African destabilisation, Mr Eglin met the minister of foreign affairs to voice his concern.

However, the U.S. statement has added a new dimension to the controversy.

The new line by Washington, which until now has been careful not to contradict repeated denials by South Africa of alleged destabilisation, indicates a growing impatience with South African actions which are seen to be hindering the U.S. objective of stabilising Southern Africa.

The apparent U.S. policy shift also comes at a time when the Reagan administration is actively involved in efforts to improve relations with Maputo.

One of the expected benefits for Mozambique is believed to be U.S. diplomatic pressure on South Africa to halt its aid to MNR.

Yesterday the state president, Mr Marais Viljoen, said at the opening of Parliament that where destabilised conditions occurred in Southern Africa "they are the result mainly of the untiring efforts of the Soviet Union to expand its influence in Southern Africa in its pursuit of world domination.

"Stability in Southern Africa is indispensable to the effective realisation of the government's peaceful goals and the prosperity of the inhabitants of the region," Mr Viljoen said.

CSO: 3400/671

ZULU CHIEF MINISTER WARNS OF ARMED REVOLT

MB040750 Durban ILANGA in Zulu 31 Jan-2 Feb 83 p 1

[Article by Clement Ntombela]

[Text] The chief minister of KwaZulu, chief Gatsha Buthelezi, has told minister of cooperation and development Dr Piet Koornhoff that the South African Government is driving the Zulu people into armed revolt against it if it persists in pressuring them to accept so-called independence.

Chief Buthelezi stated this in a letter to Dr Koornhoff in which he commented on a document on the proposed new constitutional dispensation for South Africa issued by the Department of Foreign Affairs.

Among other things, the document explains the exclusion of blacks from the proposed new dispensation by stating that blacks have their own governments; for example, in Kwazulu and Soweto. Community councils of places like Soweto are to be given increased administrative jurisdiction.

Chief Buthelezi further reminded Dr Koornhoff that KwaZulu is not independent and will never accept Pretoria's version of independence. He went on to criticize the various departments of the South African Government that portray KwaZulu as if it were independent and even suggest that the only path to solving South Africa's problems lies in accepting Pretoria's version of independence.

Chief Buthelezi added that the Zulu people were an independent nation long before the arrival of the white man in Africa. Black people have died in two world wars defending South Africa.

He told Dr Koornhoff that at the time of the founding of the Union of South Africa in 1910, black people were never consulted about whether they wanted to be included in the union; they were simply pushed in. Later the Afrikaner nationalist government came up with apartheid.

"Your government knows full well that we, the Zulu people, refuse to be isolated from other population groups of South Africa and will not accept the new attempt to impose isolation through the current use of the terminology Natal and Kwazulu," as if they were two separate entities, chief Buthelezi said.

CSO: 3497/3

BLACK LEADERS REACT TO SPECIAL CABINET COMMITTEE

MB021208 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 2 Feb 83

[Text] The chairman of the Soweto Council, Mr Thebahali, says he welcomes that government's open approach to the constitutional challenges facing the country. He said that under the circumstances many blacks would be prepared to make a contribution. He said he could see no possibility of the urban blacks being coupled to the national states to satisfy their political aspirations. Urban blacks had to find their political future within a federal or confederal system. Mr Thebahali was reacting in Johannesburg to the government's plan to investigate all outstanding problems through a process of negotiation. The prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, said in the House of Assembly that a special cabinet committee would investigate all unsolved problems affecting urban blacks, also the national states and the independent states in South Africa.

The president of the Urban Council's association, Mr Steve Kegamí, said the government was already well-informed on the political aspirations of South Africa's blacks, and he regarded the appointment of another committee to look into the matter with skepticism. However, he said, the main aim of his organization was to find solutions through negotiation, and it was always willing to contribute towards this end.

The chairman of the Committee of Ten, Dr Motlana, also expressed the view that all the necessary information was already in the hands of the government and that action was the only thing needed now. He said it was hoped that the latest initiative by the government indicated a serious attempt to find solutions.

CSO: 3400/694

NEW CHANGES IN EXCHANGE CONTROL ANNOUNCED

MB060756 Johannesburg SUNDAY TIMES in English 6 Feb 83 p 1

[By Ivor Wilkins, political correspondent]

[Text] From tomorrow the government will scrap all foreign-exchange-control measures for residents, the minister of finance, Mr Owen Horwood, announced yesterday.

At a press conference in Cape Town Mr Horwood said the existing dual exchange-control system--one for residents and one for non-residents--would be abolished.

This spells the disappearance of the financial rand, and in future all foreign investors will be free to move their capital in and out of South Africa at will at the normal commercial rate.

"We have reached what to us is an important milestone in our financial history," Mr Horwood said.

"It is a giant step forward in monetary affairs in our country.

"It is an expression of enormous confidence in South Africa's economic ability to compete with the currencies of the world."

Mr Joop de Loor, director-general of finance, said that, while it would now cost non-residents more to invest in South Africa--the financial rand was set at a lower rate than the commercial rand--they would benefit from having a wider market in which to invest and freedom to move their money in and out of the country.

Mr Horwood announced that exchange control would still be applied to South African residents, but there would be relaxations--also from tomorrow.

These would apply to foreign-travel and study allowances, emigration facilities and transfers of legacies.

The ordinary travel allowance for tourists will be increased from R4,000 to R6,000 a person each calendar year.

For South African businessmen on business visits abroad, the rate increases from R250 a day, with a maximum of R7,500 a year, to R500 a day, with a ceiling of R10,000 a calendar year.

Emigrants in the past could transfer R100,000 per family unit to other countries through the financial-rand market.

In future they would be permitted to transfer the same amount through ordinary banking channels at the prevailing unitary exchange rate for the rand.

This should give a more favourable rate than the former financial-rand rate.

Similarly, transfers from deceased estates, which could in the past be effected in full through the financial-rand market, will be allowed through normal banking channels at the more favourable unitary rate up to a maximum of R100,000.

For legacies over R100,000 arrangements can be made through the Reserve Bank.

CSO: 3400/714



SOUTH AFRICA

JOHANNESBURG NOTES ANDROPOV'S ANGOLAN DILEMMA

MB041643 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 4 Feb 83

["Spotlight" program]

[Text] Angola is confronting the new Soviet leader, Yuriy Andropov, with a fast-sharpening dilemma. It is a potential embarrassment for him with extensive implications. Mr Andropov is well-acquainted with the Angolan situation. He was head of the KGB, and among its many functions that awesome organization is a main architect of the Soviet Union's policies and actions in the world at large.

Mr Andropov accordingly had a key part in initiating and organizing the Cuban intervention in the Angolan civil war in late 1975. It was the prototype of a new Soviet strategy in the Third World. It resulted in the speedy installation of a Marxist MPLA Government in Luanda, and in the absence of effective counter-action by the United States, it swung many black states behind Moscow. It was indeed a notable success, and it could well have contributed to Mr Andropov's rise to power.

However, it was one thing to install the MPLA; something quite different to make it an efficient and popular government. The Cuban troops did well enough in the conventional civil war but they have been unable to contain, let alone defeat, the southern based Unita guerrilla movement of Dr Savimbi, which controls today at least as much of the country as does the Luanda regime. Furthermore the Cubans did nothing to help the country's disintegrating economy. They proved to be far better exploiters than cooperators, and the cost of maintaining some 20,000 of them for 7 years has been an intolerable burden on the country's already perilously strained resources. They are consequently roundly disliked by the mass of Angolans. And that is but the beginning of Mr Andropov's problem.

The men in the MPLA who support the Soviet Union are for the most part whites and mulattoes. They too are roundly disliked by the overwhelmingly black population, and increasingly by the black members of the MPLA. The struggle in the hierarchy is growing in intensity between the whites and colored hardline communists and the black moderates. The hardliners want a strengthening of ties with Moscow and Havana. They reject any accommodation of Unita, and they oppose all economic and other aid from the West. The moderates want to lessen their

dependence on the Soviet Union and its various proxies in their midst. They favor cooperation with the West and are prepared to talk with South Africa and there are signs that they might consider a deal with Unita.

To add to Mr Andropov's difficulties is the new threat to the MPLA from the north. Until recently there was an understanding between Luanda and Kinshasa. It followed the unsuccessful invasions of Zaire from Angola in the early years of the MPLA regime that neither government would allow its territory to be used as a base for attack against the other, but it is now widely reported that President Mobutu will permit Unita to operate from Zaire. This would open a new front and seriously threaten Lunada.

That is something of Mr Andropov's dilemma. All the indications are that the moderates in the MPLA are gaining the upper hand. At the end of last year President Dos Santos who leads them was granted extraordinary authority to deal with the country's crisis. And there is now the probability of a second round of talks between representatives of the Luanda and Pretoria Governments. The first round was held in the Cape Verde Islands in December.

It is striking evidence of the waning influence of the communist hardliners. If their control of affairs is to be restored they will need large-scale military aid to hold back the guerrillas, and large-scale economic and other aid to improve the critically depressed living standards and thus placate the restless population.

Should Mr Andropov opt for that course he could have a second Afghanistan on his hands. Should he allow the moderates to win wide areas of the region including South-West Africa could be stabilized, and Soviet prestige in black Africa and the Third World would be seriously damaged.

Yuriy Andropov, leader of the Soviet Union must now deal with the situation in Angola, originally engineered by Yuriy Andropov head of the KGB.

CSO: 3400/714

# BOESAK REFUSES TO LEAD REBELS

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 83 pp 3, 11

[Article by Murray McNalley]

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — Break-away members of the Labour Party have asked Dr Alan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, to take a leadership role in a new political alignment to oppose the party in coming elections for the Coloured parliamentary chamber.

But Dr Boesak has told the rebels, who resigned in protest against the decision of the party's congress this week to go along with the Government's constitutional proposals, that although he sympathises with them, he will not take an active role in any new alignment.

Instead he has encouraged the breakaway group, who will probably be led by Mr Norman Middleton, one of the party's most respected members, to defeat the Labour Party in the elections for the Coloured parliamentary chamber and to then refuse to take up their seats in the new parliamentary system.

He believes that if they succeed in doing this they could render the new parliamentary system impotent.

Mr Middleton and Mr Sam Solomons resigned from the party earlier this week in protest against its decision to participate in the proposed tri-cameral parliament.

On Thursday the party's Transvaal deputy leader, Mr Mohammed Dangor and an executive member, Miss Silvia Swartz, also quit the party and more resignations are expected at the weekend.

Dr Boesak said yesterday that he had "fully expected" the Labour Party to go along with the Government's constitutional plan.

"It was obvious that the Labour Party was leading up to a tactical decision to accept the Government's proposals," he said.

"I have made no secret of the fact that I have condemned the Labour Party's decision and I support a new alliance.

The Labour Party's national chairman, Mr David Curry said he would welcome a challenge from a new political movement.

"This challenge would allow for debate on the issues which, hopefully, will result in a clear picture of attitudes in the community," he said.

## BOESAK SLATES COLOURED DECISION

CAPE TOWN. — Dr Allan Boesak, president of the World Alliance of Reformed Churches, has described the Labour Party's decision to participate in the Government's constitutional plan as "disgusting" and "reeking of opportunism".

In an interview this week, he said the party had "lost whatever respect it might have had" and he predicted a united front of opposition from community organisations, sports bodies and churches against Coloured participation in the proposed tri-cameral Parliament of Whites, Coloureds and Indians.

"What is surprising — and disgusting — is the eagerness with which they have accepted the Government's proposals. They have done so unconditionally, knowing that it is based on acceptance of the fact that the Homelands policy would be irreversible and that all the basic tenets of apartheid, such as race classification and the Group Areas Act, remain intact and cannot be changed."

Dr Boesak, who is also the assessor of the Nederduitse Gereformeerde Sendingkerk, the second most powerful position in the church, said he be-

lieved the Labour Party leadership had ulterior motives for agreeing to participate in the constitutional scheme.

He said the resignation of Mr Norman Middleton, a founding member, and other top party members in protest against the decision to participate was "the only thing to do if they wanted to maintain their self-respect".

Dr Boesak said although the Labour Party had "minute" support in urban and rural areas, he believed the party had lost support in recent years.

"It was always true that the Labour Party never represented the Coloured community. Even in the days of the old CRC, it operated within 20 per cent of the people who thought that by participating in the CRC, they could bring about meaningful change."

Asked whether he foresaw a united front of opposition to participation in the constitutional plan, Dr Boesak said: "All community organisations, sport organisations and the churches have so far clearly and unequivocally rejected both the President's Council and its proposals on political and moral grounds." — Sapa.

## FERTILIZER DELAY CRITICIZED BY FARMER

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 5 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**MAIZE** farmers claim that bungling and indecision by the Government on the distribution of more than 200 000 tons of desperately needed urea fertiliser has cost them, probably, millions of rands.

It was also learnt authoritatively yesterday that at least two of the country's fertiliser manufacturers will face severe financial difficulties — and a threat of going under — as a result of the release now given for agricultural co-operatives to market some of the urea.

The urea, 208 000 tons of it, was imported in May last year in a unique deal. South Africa exchanged a ton of maize for 1,3 tons of urea in a deal with Rumania, an Iron Curtain state.

Farmers claim that, if the Maize Board had been allowed to co-operate with agricultural co-operatives at that early stage and market the

urea, it would have saved them vast amounts of money.

**Added costs**

Instead, some 60 000 tons of it was allocated to the fertiliser manufacturers and the balance held back.

The decision to allow the marketing of 74 000 tons of the stock through agricultural co-operatives has now been given — but meanwhile, it is claimed, its actual price has been pushed up by storage and other costs since it arrived.

Mr Tobie Lombard, organising secretary of the National Maize Producers Organisation (NAMPO) said yesterday that 34 000 tons of the urea would be made available to hard-pressed farmers on February 1 and the next 40 000 tons on July 1.

It would be sold at cost — R282 a ton — some R98 a ton cheaper than the going price of urea.

The sales of the urea would give a much needed boost to suffering maize farmers — probably saving a good number from bankruptcy.

**Thrust up**

He said: "If the go-ahead had been given earlier to market this way it could have been sold

much more cheaply, and that is something we wanted. But the fact that it was held back has thrust up the cost considerably.

He said it would be decided next week exactly how the urea would be sold.

It would have to be decided if farmers could have the urea on a "supply now, pay later" basis and whether sales would be confined to maize farmers.

**Debts**

Maize farmers were in dire straits, he said.

The overall debt of the South African farmer, in-

cluding the maize farmer, was expected to escalate this year to the R5 000-million mark.

Three years ago it stood at R500-million and by last year it had escalated to R3 135-million.

"The picture is a very ugly one indeed," said Mr Lombard.

The average increase in the price of fertiliser of 13,3 percent was a heavy blow, but the urea concession would, hopefully, save many from the final financial downhill road.

## BER BUSINESS SURVEY FINDING REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 11 Jan 83 p 19

[Article by Don Wilkinson]

[Text] ALTHOUGH it finds that the prospects for a drop in the inflation rate are "very favourable", the Bureau for Economic Research (BER) at Stellenbosch offers very little else in its latest Opinion Survey Report that's encouraging to businessmen generally.

Based on replies to a questionnaire which was processed in early December, the BER says that the last three months of 1982 was indeed a period when "retrenchments (were) the order of the day".

Reflecting the very severe contractionary phase through which the economy is going, many a businessman and consumer are going to find the going tough.

Quite apart from retrenchment, the prospect of increases in real rates of take-home pay is tiny.

In turn, this means tougher times for wholesalers, retailers, and further back in the economic chain, manufacturers in a wide range of industries.

The prospect is confirmed in the replies to the questions soliciting views on first-quarter 1983.

The survey covers many industries, and almost invariably its conclusion in respect of each individual industry is along the lines of "business conditions were much worse than a year ago and no improvement is foreseen during the current quarter".

Alternatively, "further deterioration" can be substituted for "no improvement".

The pressure of the decline has produced a certain amount of price-cutting, particularly among wholesalers, and this, added to the recent announcement of a possible fuel price cut in March, suggests to the BER that "a psychological barrier has been erected with regard to price increases through which businessmen would be reluctant to break".

Among the various industries quizzed, footwear, textile, furniture and clothing seem to be worst hit already and offer no improvement prospects in the very short term.

Metal-using industries including durables are suffering from a shortage of near-term work — as Seifsa indicated not long ago.

Hence the emphasis on a potential for lower inflation rates.

Perhaps, though, in its suggestion the BER seems to be rather conveniently ignoring the fact that this barrier seems to have notably been weak when it comes to the large State and quasi-State empire, agricultural coops, and the like.

The bureau also finds a glimmer of benefit from the downturn, in that the fall in demand will ease the pressure on labour, especially skilled labour, on productive capacity, raw materials, and working capital, and as a result, the time is "opportunity for the training of semi- and non-skilled

workers to enlarge the supply needed for the next economic recovery".

"Generally activity is still deteriorating (and) on a micro level many will suffer . . . but in terms of macro-economics the next recovery will commence from a base that is much more soundly laid".



FRUIT CANNERS ON VERGE OF COLLAPSE

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 83 p 5

[Text]

CAPE TOWN. — The fruit-canning industry in the Western Cape is on the verge of a collapse that could put 15 000 people out of work and cost the region more than R100-million in annual earnings.

The chairman of the Canning Fruit Board, Mr Bertie van der Merwe, said in an interview from Worcester this week that a seven-year process of decline in the industry had now reached critical proportions.

"Times are very bad," agreed a spokesman for the SA Fruit and Vegetable Canners' Association in Cape Town. "But we still believe there is a future, even if it's not a very good one."

The biggest canning group in the industry, Langeberg Co-operative, is expected to show a loss running into millions in spite of this week's average 13.35 percent retail price increase.

Of 15 canners operating in 1979, only nine are left. One of the demises could be attributed to rat-

ionalisation within the industry, the rest have been starved out, Mr Van der Merwe maintains.

A shift in consumer preferences to fresh fruit, and high duties imposed by major export markets in the European Economic Community, are the major causes of the crisis.

The industry finds the EEC duties particularly irritating because the Republic's overall trade balance with the community runs high'y in the latter's favour. Yet South Africa is not on the list of 118 countries gaining some sort of preference under the EEC tariff structure.

In a highly competitive market, the duties are crippling.

By way of example, Mr Van der Merwe said farming income on a crate of grapes from the Hex River valley last year was 85c a crate — the EEC levy on the same crate was R1.06. — Sapa.

SADF GIVES DETAILS OF ANC RAID

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 83 p 4

[Article by Keith Abendroth]

[Text]

**THE SA Defence Force yesterday lifted the wraps, to some extent, on finer details of the pre-Christmas strike against African National Congress terrorists in Lesotho.**

In the latest edition of 'Paratus', the official Defence Force magazine, international claims that the operation was against innocent "refugees" are rebutted.

Reports also reveal the name of the senior Lesotho Paramilitary Force officer who was warned of the impending raid and advised to keep his men clear — a fact over which Lesotho authorities have been hedging.

In addition, reports give in-depth details of the background of some of the 30 terrorists killed and reveal that the Bloemfontein railway station was to have been the prime festive season target for ANC terrorists.

The magazine says documents found by the Defence Force during the raid suggest the Moscow-backed ANC regards the SADF's upgraded Area Defence System as a major obstacle to the progress of the "revolution".

One document evaluated the SADF's area defence concept, national service and the commando system.

The document, liberally sprinkled with communist propaganda clichés, puts forward two main recommendations

on how to counter this threat to the Kremlin's plans to subjugate South Africa.

One is that Black ANC sympathisers should be encouraged to join commando area defence units and bide their time before turning their training and weapons against South Africa.

Among the documents captured was an in-depth report by an ANC organiser in the Transkei, recommending a re-organisation of ANC "structures" in the independent states.

The Paratus reports said the organiser — who is not named — also recommended the "structures" should obtain funds and operate their own budget "due to financial problems experienced by our comrades inside".

The report said only after re-organisation of the ANC in the Transkei as a whole could subcommittees be formed to deal with specific areas of the country. References were made to Umkhonto We Sizwe, (Spear of the Nation) the terrorist wing of

the ANC.

The organiser optimistically concluded his report by stating he needed R500 to be able to start his job in the Transkei.

The senior Lesotho Paramilitary Force officer warned of the raid — and advised to keep his men clear of the target area — was Brigadier Ramotso-kane.

The reports said the LPF had withdrawn its men from the operational area in and around Maseru after the brigadier had been informed that SADF personnel would be engaged only against ANC targets.

Members of the LPF, on hearing the gunfire

and explosions as SADF teams moved in on 12 ANC targets, rushed to investigate. While SADF teams were mopping up the terrorists, four members of the strike force were wounded.

The attacking force operated under strict instructions to avoid clashes with Lesotho forces.

"A telephone call was made to the operations room at LPF headquarters where the deputy commander of the force, Brig Ramotso-kane, was informed that SADF personnel were engaged against ANC terrorists and was asked to disengage his men.

000: 3400/584

## REDUCTION OF FOREIGN DEBT REPORTED

Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 83 p 15

[Article by Daan De Kock]

[Text] SOUTH Africa repaid a substantial amount of its foreign debt in December last year. This was confirmed yesterday by the senior deputy governor of the Reserve Bank, Dr Chris Stals.

Dr Stals said the repayment of loans overseas was the direct cause of a drop of R353,3-million in total gold and foreign reserves despite the fact that the gold holdings showed an increase of R130,42-million in December.

Figures released by the Reserve Bank show that the country's gold and foreign reserves decreased by R353,3-million in December and stood at R3 827,9-million at the end of the month.

Gold holdings rose by R130,42-million to R3,31-billion in December from R3,18-billion in November.

In volume terms, holdings fell 30 000 ounces from 7,60-million to R7,57-million ounces.

Gold reserves were valued at R37,02 an ounce against R418,07 an ounce in November.

The rise in the gold holdings in money terms stemmed mainly from the higher gold price received during December.

Dr Stals said the Reserve Bank was very pleased that it was in a position to repay a substantial part of overseas loans in December.

He said part of the IMF loan received in November was used for this purpose. This is also reflected in the figures.

Foreign exchange reserves at the end of October, for example, stood at only R289-million.

In November this had increased to R1 002-million, mainly because of the IMF loan.

Because of the repayment of loans in December this figure again decreased — to R519-million.

The December return from the Reserve Bank also reflects a substantial decline in other assets. The latter fell to R342,25-million from R748,86-million. Dr Stals said very little could be read into this change, mainly because it is made up of so many different items.

The Reserve Bank has always had a very good credit rating overseas, and South Africa is one of the few countries in the world that does not have problems in borrowing money whenever it needs it.

The fact that the bank has repaid such a substantial amount of its overseas loans at a time when most world economies are in the doldrums will surely strengthen its credit rating further on the overseas capital markets.

CHURCH CRITICIZED FOR BARRING BLACK

Johannesburg SOWETAN in English 11 Jan 83 p 4

[Editorial]

[Text] **FOR A BLACK** to be turned away from a white church is no longer news these parts, but it seems somewhat odious to turn away a member of a particular church from a service to pray for rain.

The incident took place in Zeerust, which is not very surprising considering the kind of race attitudes liable to be found in such a place. The other point is our frequent amazement at the temerity—even if they are members of a church—of certain blacks who will continue to court insult by attempting to get into this type of white church.

Having said that, we are somewhat aghast at the way in which these Christians conduct themselves and lay the church open to such unnecessary bad publicity.

According to a newspaper report, many parishioners were shocked when a mission worker (black) of the Gereformeerde Kerk was turned away from a church service for rain. His request, put to the church council by the churchwarden and treasurer Mrs Gertjie Buys, was refused after a snap meeting of the council.

Mrs Buys is reported to have felt unhappy about the incident. She had been approached by the man and had put his request to the church council. It is also understood that the incident will be brought before the next meeting of the Gereformeerde Kerk's council.

Someone who heard of the incident wryly noted that this is the kind of attitude that has not been helpful towards easing the drought and that the heatwave also seems to be getting fiercer.

That is, however, neither here nor there. The important thing is to realise that a blanket injunction was taken at the Reformed churches last Synod about mixed church services. It was decided that the matter be left to the discretion of the individual churches—something that was both vague and evasive. Something also that lands unsuspecting church officials open to this unhappy state of affairs. The Reformed church Synod refused to have a categorical stance about church service and our advice is that blacks should avoid getting themselves into such embarrassing situations.

## BRIEFS

EXPLOSION DAMAGES BLOEMFONTEIN BRIDGE--The railway bridge over the main road to Bloemfontein's black and colored residential areas was damaged by explosives last night. The deputy commissioner of the railways police, Maj Gen (Pieter du Plessis), said the body of a black man has been found in the vicinity of the explosion but has not yet been identified. Police explosive experts arrived on the scene minutes after the explosion occurred but have yet to establish what kind of explosives was used. Train traffic was delayed for a while but is now back to normal. Road traffic was also delayed for a while because the explosion caused a section of the bridge to land on the road blocking it. The bridge suffered very little damage, however. [Text] [MB281401 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 28 Jan 83]

PRESIDENT ADDRESSES PARLIAMENT--President Marais Viljoen of South Africa says the question of South-West Africa/Namibia remains a difficult and vexing problem. Speaking at the opening of Parliament in Cape Town, President Viljoen said the South African Government has given constant attention to South-West Africa/Namibia during the past year. However, the existence of so many political parties in the territory was making consultation increasingly difficult, while the disastrous drought contributed to frustration and uncertainty. President Viljoen said that although progress had been made during the sustained negotiations with the United States, a final answer had not yet been obtained on the withdrawal of Cubans from Angola. He added that the peace and stability of the whole of Southern Africa would be affected by the further course of events to reach a settlement of the South-West Africa/Namibia question. The president also said the stability in Southern Africa was indispensable to the effective realization of the peaceful goals of the South African Government and the prosperity of the people of the subcontinent. With regard to constitutional development, he said the South African Government would continue resolutely to bring about a dispensation in which individuals, communities, population groups and nations would have an equitable say in decision-making processes. [Text] [LD281304 Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Jan 83]

SUSPECTED SPIES ARRESTED--A tipoff from European intelligence organizations led to the arrest of Commodore Dieter Gerhardt. That is according to a report in this afternoon's JOHANNESBURG STAR newspaper which quotes sources

in Pretoria. The sources apparently said that the detention of Gerhardt, who is the head of the naval dockyard in Simonstown, followed a recent shakeup at the West German Intelligence Service. Gerhardt is alleged to have spied for Russia. The STAR also said the sources believed Gerhardt's wife, Ruth, could tell interrogators more than her husband. It is believed his intelligence activities could have begun around the time he married her 10 years ago. [Text] [MB281344 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT 28 Jan 83]

U.S. SENATE SUBCOMMITTEE APPEAL--The American Senate subcommittee on security and terrorism has made an urgent appeal to the South African Government to bring to book the murderers of a former ANC member who testified before the committee in Washington last year. Sixty-four year old Mr Bartholomew Hlapane was murdered in his home in Soweto last December, and his wife died the following day from wounds she sustained in the attack. The chairman of the subcommittee, Senator Denton, says in a news release that the fact that an AK-47 rifle was used in the murders leaves little doubt that ANC terrorists were responsible for Mr Hlapane's death. The committee has asked the South African Government for a full report on the killings. Senator Denton deplored the fact that the full 5 days of the testimony last year by nine witnesses, which had been attended by newsmen, had been totally ignored by the American news media, and that the subsequent murder of Mr Hlapane equally had been covered up in the United States. He said that in their testimony it became clear beyond doubt that the ANC was controlled totally by the Communist Party, that ANC members were recruited under false pretences, and that it was impossible to leave the ANC without running the risk of being murdered. [Text] [MB290722 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 29 Jan 83]

COLORED RIGHTS--The national chairman of the Labor Party, Mr David Curry, says his party will use the platform created by the government in its fight for the rights of coloreds. He said at a public meeting in Stellenbosch that the leaders of the party were not puppets of the government. History proved that the party had always fought to rid its people of poverty and misery. Chaos erupted shortly after Mr Curry had spoken when alleged supporters of Dr Alan Boesak interrupted the speech of a leader of the Labor Party. A few people were slightly injured after the Reverend Allan Henrickse had spoken. [Text] [MB030842 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Feb 83]

MEETING CANCELLATION--Violence that erupted at a Labor Party meeting in Stellenbosch last night has affected the party's western Cape campaign. Tonight's meeting in (Ravensmead) in Cape Town has been cancelled. (Beattie Hofmeyer) reports. [Hofmeyer] According to party leader, Allan Hendrickse, fear of further violence has forced them to cancel the meeting. The (Ravensmead) meeting would have been the first one in the peninsula since the Labor Party's agreement to cooperate with the government's continual proposals. All the Labor Party meetings held so far in the Cape have been disrupted, and violence broke out at a meeting in Stellenbosch last night. Hendrickse said they did not want to create a situation where their supporters would seek vengeance for last night or an opportunity for their opponents to cause further disruption. (Beattie Hofmeyer), Capital News, Cape Town. [Text] [MB031352 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1300 GMT [no day given] Feb 83]



NONAGGRESSION PACTS--The minister of foreign affairs and information, Mr Pik Botha, says South African offers to conclude nonaggression pacts with its neighbors, to create a peace situation in southern Africa, may soon become acceptable to these countries. Speaking during the no confidence debate in parliament, Mr Botha said the South African offers have, however, not been accepted so far. During recent negotiations with Angola and Mozambique, he had stated clearly that there could be no peace in southern Africa unless all the governments on the sub-continent steadfastly refuse to allow their territory to be used for attacks on neighbors or for any form of violence. Mr Botha said he had put it to the governments of Angola and Mozambique that he mistrusted their motives, and that he was of the opinion that they were being controlled by the Soviet Union and were only talking about peace because they were in trouble. If these governments could, however, prove him wrong, step-by-step negotiations could be started from a position of mutual trust to find peace. [Text] [MB040900 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 83]

POLICE BRUTALITY CLAIMS--The minister of law and order, Mr Louis Le Grange, has rejected certain allegations of police brutality against detainees as propaganda and has said there are elements in church and other circles who place reports in the press which are calculated to strengthen the radical communist onslaught against the country. Mr Le Grange, who was speaking during the no confidence debate in parliament, said the allegations contained in so-called statements provided by an attorney for the detainees parents support committee were compiled in such a way that he had concluded they were meant for propaganda purposes. On analysis it had been found that some of the statements had come from people who had not been detained. Mr Le Grange said it was obvious to him that the detainees parents support committee was a pressure group which published poisonous propaganda against South Africa to help promote the communist onslaught. The committee used well-known communist terminology and was indeed already a crutch to the communists and the ANC. He would treat it as such in future. Mr Le Grange said he would in due course reveal more particulars of activities in church and other circles which worked to the advantage of the communist onslaught. The efforts in the interest of South Africa by the police and security forces could not constantly be depreciated. [Text] [MB040950 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 4 Feb 83]

CHAMBER FOR BLACKS--South Africa society is so heterogenous and complex that it would be naive to attempt to offer a single solution to cure all its problems. This was how the minister of constitutional development and planning, Chris Heunis, summed up the situation while speaking in the no confidence debate in parliament. He said people should adopt a more pluralistic approach. Mr Heunis said the facets of conflicting political cultures could be ignored. As far as the government's process of constitutional reform was concerned, he said it did not imply that blacks were excluded from constitutional progress or from negotiating on their political future. They were, however, embarked on a different path of constitutional development. Mr Heunis said that because colored and Indian did not possess similar structures, they had to be accommodated inside South Africa. Some people in an overly simplified manner advocated the creation of a so-called fourth chamber for blacks in the new parliamentary dispensation, but it could not be accepted that the various black nations could be accommodated in a single chamber. Because of the multinational nature of South Africa society, each nation had to be afforded the opportunity of self-determination, and in practice this would lead to a parliament with 13 chambers, he said. [Text] [MB031040 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 3 Feb 83]

WIDENING POLICE POWERS PROPOSED--Members of the South African police will be able to search any vehicle on any public road in South Africa without a warrant. That is according to a bill now before parliament. The police amendment bill, which has been read for the first time, empowers the police to stop the driver of any vehicle by means of any barrier or road sign. According to the bill any driver who refuses to stop is liable to a fine of 500 rand or 6 months' imprisonment, or both. [Text] [MB021052 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1000 GMT 2 Feb 83]

PROBLEMS FACING BLACKS--The government's decision to appoint a cabinet committee to investigate the problems facing urban blacks has also been welcomed by President Sebe of Ciskei, and the chief minister of Qwa-qwa, Mr (Mopedi). President Sebe lauded the prime minister, Mr P. W. Botha, for implementing what he described as a progressive suggestion. He said he expects the committee to put forward far-reaching proposals. He suggested the main areas of investigation should be unemployment, the housing shortage and black family life. In his comment on the appointment of the cabinet committee, Mr (Mopedi) said South Africa belongs to all population groups in the country, and attempts to polarize these groups are doomed to failure. He said the exclusion of blacks from the president's council is a mistake, and the question could be asked why blacks have not been included in the cabinet committee. [Text] [MB031454 Johannesburg Domestic Service in Afrikaans 1400 GMT 3 Feb 83]

KOORNHOF ON POLITICAL ROLE--The commission for cooperation and development is to be drawn into the investigation by a cabinet committee into the political future of blacks outside the national and independent states. The minister of cooperation and development, Dr Koornhof, said on television that the cabinet committee would try to consult black leaders and whites as well, as widely as possible. The commission for cooperation and development is to play an important role in making expert advice available to the cabinet. Dr Koornhof said that speedy thought would be given to ways of involving blacks in the work of the cabinet committee. He said when the new dispensation for whites, coloreds and indians was introduced, all matters concerning blacks would be handled as communal affairs. The department is drafting standards in terms of which community councils are to be upgraded under new legislation. Senior officials of the division of local management of the department visited the east rand yesterday to collect certain information, and they will be visiting other parts of the country in due course. A spokesman for the department says that for varying reasons it would be unrealistic to transfer norms which apply to white managerial bodies, unaltered, to black managements. An equilibrium will also have to be maintained between powers granted a community and its economic abilities. [Text] [MB050725 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 0500 GMT 5 Feb 83]

SWISS LOAN--The South African Transport Services (SATS) is privately placing \$100-million worth of 6½ percent, three year notes on the Swiss capital market, in a conversion transaction replacing a previous issue, Union Bank of Switzerland said as lead manager. The issue was guaranteed by the Republic of South Africa, it said. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 8 Jan 83 p 15]

BIRTH RATE DECLINE--Proof of the steadily declining White birthrate is expected, according to educationists, to manifest itself in enrolment figures at the Transvaal's primary schools days -- despite an overall increase in school population. For an estimated 524,000 children it will be either back to the "hard old school bench" today, or their first day -- on their six- or seven-year-old bottoms -- on the benches they will occupy for the next 12 years. Official details obtained from the Transvaal Education Department yesterday indicate that there will be an overall teacher shortage of nearly 300 in the province's schools-- nearly half of the shortage in the Boksburg region alone. The 290 vacancies are in four of the six regions of the department, and in the Boksburg region alone there are 140 vacancies. There are 70 teachers' posts vacant in the Johannesburg region, 40 in the Middelburg region and 40 in the Potchefstroom region. A spokesman said that 10 new schools were scheduled to be open in 1983, seven of them today. These were the Laerskool Hoedspruit, Nelspruit; Laerskool Elarduspark, in Pretoria East; Tutela Nursery School, Pretoria North; the Vanderbijlpark Nursery School; the Standerton Hospital Nursery School and the Breyten Nursery School. Expectations are that 45,000 children will enter high school at standard-six level this year, compared with last year's 45 813. Grade-one enrolments are expected to total 45 500 compared with last year's 44 099 and matriculants are expected to total 26 069 compared with 26 400 in 1982. The spokesman said that the decreases were mainly due to the low White population growth-rate, at present just under 1 percent a year. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jan 83 p 10]

LAYOFFS TOLD--More than 5,000 workers in the fruit and vegetable canning industry in the western and southwestern Cape have lost their jobs in the past two years because of the depression in the industry. According to figures compiled by the Food and Canning Workers' Union, which represents the majority of canning workers in the Cape area, about 15 000 workers were employed at the peak of the season in February 1981. In February last year this figure had fallen to about 10 000. The union expects the 1983 peak figure to be "substantially less". [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jan 83 p 4]

NEW BLACK UNIVERSITY--South Africa's newest university is almost ready to open its doors to students. Vista University is scheduled to become operational at the end of this month after several years of planning. Educationists hope the university will prove the solution to the skyrocketing demand of Blacks for increased tertiary education facilities. The State has been unable to date to provide facilities for Blacks on a traditional campus basis. Major planning for the university, which will initially have four campuses in the Black townships of four main urban areas, went into top gear in November 1981. The campuses have been established at Pretoria-Mamelodi, Johannesburg-Soweto, Bloemfontein and Port Elizabeth. Professor C F Crouse was appointed in February last year as the university's first principal and personnel have been recruited countrywide to help launch first-year university level teaching this year in 13 subjects.

According to a Vista University spokesman, tuition will be in English on a full-time basis, although the question of part-time tuition is being considered. The university will cater for day students only, without hostel or sports facilities. Subjects to be taught are Accounting, Afrikaans, African Languages, Economics, Education, English, Geography, History, Mathematics, Psychology and Sociology. According to demand, the choice of subjects from next year will be increased to include BSc, BSc Ed, B Com and B Com Ed. A major task of the new university will be to equip Black teachers better academically--at present only two percent of all the country's Black teachers have degrees. Initial enrolment is expected to be between 800 and 1 400. Educationists concerned in the planning of the university say they believe a centrally located university with "satellite" campuses could bring university education within reach of more Blacks--and at considerably less cost than expanding facilities at existing Black universities. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jan 83 p 10]

STREETS RENAMED--Port Elizabeth--The Progressive Federal Party MPC for Walmer, Mrs Molly Blackburn, has strongly condemned the directive from the province that the Port Elizabeth streets named after Black leaders Steve Biko and Nelson Mandela be renamed. She described the move as a flagrant brushing aside of the wishes of the people. "The authorities are making a nonsense of the principle of democracy and by this action they will cause damage to this country and its people that will far outweigh any palliative to the supporters of the National Party," she said. In 1981 the naming of the two streets in Bethelsdorp Extension 10 caused a furore. Amendments to three provincial ordinances were promulgated empowering the provincial administration to change street names it did not like. But nothing was done about the streets named after Steve Biko and Nelson Mandela until a year later (October, 1982) when the town clerk, Mr. P I Botha, received a letter from the director of local government, Mr C B Ritter, ordering the city council to rename the streets. [Johannesburg THE CITIZEN in English 12 Jan 83 p 11]

REF: 3400/584

DISPUTE OVER KANGWANE RESIGNATIONS CONTINUES

MB290528 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 28 Jan 83 pp 1, 20

[Article by James Dlamini]

[Excerpts] Anti-border adjustment leader Enos Mabuza has threatened to depose Kangwane chiefs who oppose him.

The chiefs resigned from his legislative assembly last month and he has given them an ultimatum to return by Monday or he will strip them of their titles and replace them.

Mr Mabuza held a special session last Friday to discuss the issue of the chiefs who resigned in protest over his attitude to Swazi traditions.

During the meeting he announced that Mr David Lukhele, a pro-unification Kangwane leader and secretary of the Council of Kangwane Chiefs, was formally fired from the legislative assembly.

Mr Lukhele was one of the 10 legislative members who resigned last month. "In fact, he was accepting my resignation, but he wanted to make it look like I had been fired by him," Mr Lukhele said in an interview yesterday.

Mr Mabuza deferred accepting the resignations of the other members who resigned until Monday. He said if they did not return by then, he would accept their resignations from the assembly and then strip them of their traditional chieftaincies.

"They are not returning and we won't be intimidated," Mr Lukhele said. "My group is just not prepared to compromise on this issue. For all we care, he can carry out his threats."

"We are waiting. It will be interesting to see how he will be able to depose chiefs. The state president has to endorse the removal of the chiefs, otherwise he has no power on his own to sack chiefs from their traditional positions," Mr Lukhele said.

CSO: 3400/672



MBEYA REGION MOBILIZES FORTY VEHICLES TO TRANSPORT COFFEE TO MOSHI

Dar es Salaam DAILY NEWS in English 10 Jan 83 p 1

[Excerpt] Region has mobilised 40 vehicles to assist in ferrying 12,900 tonnes of coffee worth 30m/- to Moshi from godowns in Mbeya villages. Shihata reported yesterday.

The ferrying of coffee which has been piled up in village godowns follows a directive by the Regional Commissioner, Ndugu Chrisant Mzindakaya, who has directed that coffee should be transported to Moshi in a month's time.

Ndugu Mzindakaya gave the directive after touring several villages in Ileje, Mbozi and Mbeya Districts where he was told that hundreds of tonnes of coffee were lying in village godowns due to lack of transport.

The Coffee Authority of Tanzania (CAT) bought over 7,200 tonnes of coffee out of which 4,300 tonnes had been transported to the Moshi Coffee Curing Plant.

The vehicles mobilised for the work belong to villages, parastatal organisations, government departments and individuals.

Ndugu Mzindakaya has also asked CAT to revise its buying season in Mbeya Region, which usually stretches from June to May the following year. He suggested that beginning next year, the buying season should begin in June and end in December, in order to avoid transport problem which is aggravated by bad road conditions following heavy rains.

CSO: 3400/590

## BRIEFS

DIRECTIVES ISSUED TO COUNTER RACKETEERING--Dar es Salaam: President Nyerere today directed cooperatives and private shops in the country to sell essential commodities to a specific number of consumers in their respective places. Mwalimu said a system could be worked out whereby a shop could only sell commodities such as sugar to a specific number of consumers. He gave the directives after inaugurating a Chama Cha Mapinduzi ward office building at Mwananyamara "A" in Kinondoni District as part of the celebrations to mark the sixth anniversary of the Chama Cha Mapinduzi, climaxing tomorrow. The president said the present system whereby shops sold such commodities without specification to the number of customers they served gave room to some misguided individuals to buy commodities from a number of places for racketeering purposes. Mwalimu emphasized that the new system to sell essential commodities by consumer or consumers specification could be applied by all shops whether they were private or cooperative. The 400,000 shilling party building was built by Chama Cha Mapinduzi members and residents in the area. [Text] [EA042131 Dar es Salaam in English to East Central and Southern Africa 1600 GMT 4 Feb 83]

CSO: 3400/710



## ZAIRE

### COOPERATION WITH ROMANIAN COMMUNIST YOUTH UNION

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 30 Nov 62 pp 1, 7

/Text/ On Friday in Kinshasa the JMPR /Youth of the Popular Movement of the Revolution/ of Zaire and the UJC /Union of Communist Youth/ of the Socialist Republic of Romania signed a protocol of cooperation. According to its terms, the two organizations agree to develop their traditional relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity for national liberty and independence, for peace and friendship between peoples, and for social progress.

The Romanian youth were represented at this ceremony by Mr. Pantelimon Gavanescu, the first secretary of the central committee of the UJC and minister of youth, while the Zairian youth were represented by citizen Nzanda-Bwana Kalembe, secretary general of the JMPR.

The JMPR of the Republic of Zaire and the UJC of the Socialist Republic of Romania wish to develop further their traditional relations of friendship, collaboration and solidarity for national liberty and independence, for peace and friendship between peoples, and for social progress.

In the spirit of the excellent relations existing between the Republic of Zaire and the Socialist Republic of Romania, and between the Zairian people and the Romanian people;

Wishing to consolidate further the ties of friendship and cooperation which have already been strengthened by the reciprocal visits of Presidents Mobutu Sese Seko of the Republic of Zaire and Nicolae Ceausescu of the Socialist Republic of Romania, who are ardent advocates of disarmament and of a new international economic order, the two parties hereby agree to the following:

1. The JMPR and the UJC agree to cooperate in all areas which may develop their friendship.
2. The two organizations will continue to exchange documentation and experience in the scientific, cultural, artistic, and sports areas, as well as in the area of the international youth and students movement. The JMPR and the UJC will exchange opinions and information concerning their participation in actions to celebrate the International Youth Year.
3. The two parties will cooperate in the international youth and students demonstrations in which they both take part.
4. The UJC and the UAECR /Union of Communist Students Associations of Romania/ will support the Zairian youth studying in the Socialist Republic of Romania in order to acquire a solid professional training.
5. The two parties agree to perform the following specific actions.

In 1983

- a. A visit to Romania by a JMPR delegation in order to exchange experiences;
- b. The UJC will grant the JMPR two scholarships for a training program for youth cadres, for a period of 3 months.;
- c. A delegation from the National Direction of Pioneers of Zaire will visit Romania to exchange experiences;
- d. Five Zairian pioneers will take part in a vacation colony in Romania;
- e. An exhibit of photos on Romanian youth will be arranged in Zaire.

In 1984

- a. A joint delegation from the UJC, the UAECR, and the CNOP /National Council of the Pioneers Organization/ will visit Zaire.

- b. Reciprocal visits will be made by staff members of youth and student publications;
- c. Five pioneers will take part in a vacation colony in Romania;
- d. A photo exhibit on Zairian youth will be arranged in Romania.

This cooperation protocol has been prepared in both the Romanian and French languages; both texts are equally valid.

Concluded in Kinshasa, 26 November 1982.

For the JIPR of the Republic of Zaire: the secretary general of the JIPR: Nzanda-Buana, Kalemba.

For the UJC of the Socialist Republic of Romania: the first secretary of the central committee of the UJC: Pantelimon Gavanescu.

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CSO: 3419/389

## ZAIRE

### CENSUS PLANNED FOR AUGUST 83

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 30 Nov 80 pp 1, 7

/Article by Kilubukila Nkundi/

/Text/ The general planning commissioner, citizen Bokana M'Onḡangela, yesterday presided at a seminar on the scientific census of the population of Zaire. The seminar was conducted in the Red Room of the department of foreign affairs and international cooperation. Delegates from the departments of the executive council and from all the regions of Zaire are taking part in this seminar, scheduled from 29 November to 4 December 1982.

In his opening speech, the general planning commissioner spoke at length about the role and importance attached by the executive council to the proper organization and conducting of this census.

Until now, our country has not had reliable information on such matters as the size of its population according to age or sex; the school-aged population and the population that has received some education in school; the volume of the urban and rural population; the distribution of the population by territorial entities; the level of literacy and education; or population dynamics and civil status, said the general commissioner. He added that so long as these fundamental gaps persist, it will be a fantasy to plan any development designed to improve the population's well-being.

After giving glowing praise to the president and founder of the MPR /Population Movement of the Revolution/, who, realizing the need for such data, on 5 September 1980 ordered a scientific population census and the establishment of the national census commission, the general commissioner indicated that in our

present context, only a scientific census of the population can fill in these gaps. He expects this census to provide some exhaustive data on the present and future needs of our population, in matters such as nutrition, food, and housing; health and other social services; education and job training; employment according to branch of activity; urban and rural development; transport of both people and goods; electricity and other forms of energy; drinking water and water for industrial use; administrative and population services, etc.

For 2 years the national census commission, in cooperation with the government departments and with the material and technical assistance of the UNFPA /United Nations Fund for Population Activities/, has been working steadily on preparations for this scientific census. After the pilot or trial census conducted successfully several months ago, the commission is now entering the second phase of its preparations, with the actual census operation itself scheduled for August 1983, said the general planning commissioner. In addressing the participants in this seminar, he urged them to learn from the information and conclusions of the trial census, to consider the types of assistance, provided in goods and services, available from the departments of the executive council, in order to strengthen the cooperation of different departments in order to guarantee the maximum chance of success in the decisive phase of this population census.

The general commissioner has already expressed his satisfaction about the cooperation provided for this project by the departments of primary and secondary education and territorial administration.

This seminar was financed by the Hanns Seidel Foundation. The general commissioner concluded his remarks by thanking the directors and representatives of this German philanthropic organization.

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CSO: 3419/389

ZAIRE

CHANGE IN SYSTEM OF RECRUITING OFFICERS

Kinshasa ELIMA in French 30 Nov 32 p 3

/Interview with General Essale by Kabulo Kabunda/

/Text/ On the occasion of the 22nd anniversary of the FAZ /Zairian Armed Forces/ General Essale, commander of the first military region, which includes Shaba, the two Kasai, and part of the Kivu area, spoke with ELIMA.

The head of the first military region spoke of the organization of our armed forces, military training, cooperation, and military discipline.

Following is the interview which General Essale gave our reporter in Shaba.

Question: General, on 17 November 1932 our armed forces celebrated 22 years of existence. How do you feel about this anniversary?

Answer: The date of 17 November is very important in both political and military terms. On that day President Mobutu Sese Seko, then chief of staff of the ANC /Congolese National Army/, reacted against an unwise decision made by the United Nations. You will recall that after our country became independent, the UN had sent to our country its international force headed by Mr Dayal, an Indian, replacing Bunch. That leader tried to bring our country, the Congo, under UN control. He wanted to disarm the ANC troops. Colonel Mobutu then notified President Kasavubu of his intention to disillusion the UN troops. And on 17 November 1960 the ANC troops demonstrated publicly, starting in Matadi, Mbanza-Ngungu, Kinshasa, and I believe there were demonstrations by all the troops stationed in the interior of the country. The date of 17 November has two characters; it is both military and political. It is a very important date.

Question: Our FAZ are now 22 years old. How do you view the year 1983?

Answer: Our army is still engaged in its modernization program. Remember that after the two Shaba wars, the top command of our FAZ formed other units. As an example, there is the 311st [as published] brigade now at Kinshasa and Kamina. This is the unit which liberated the city of Kolwezi.

Then there is the 21st brigade, which is now here in Lubumbashi and the 41st commando brigade being formed at Kisangani. We should also mention other units, such as the logistics unit for which we have just opened an advanced depot in Lubumbashi.

As you can see, the program set by the president is still being followed.

Question: The FAZ are the best defense of our national unity. To a large part, they reflect the image given them by the president and founder of the MPR, the supreme commander of the FAZ. However, there are some flaws caused by some elements of the FAZ. What do you plan to do to put an end to that in your region?

Answer: I don't know if you are following our activities. Everywhere, in matters of concern to us, we are extremely concerned about military discipline. Since you are asking this question of me, the commander of the first military region, I will tell you that everywhere I have gone, I have never trifled with discipline. Since I came here, you need only ask the military court officials and you will get the real story. I know that "bad apples" are certainly to be found in our armed forces. Just 2 or 3 months ago, 17 soldiers were sent to the military police authorities for acts of vandalism along the Likasi road.

We are making some remarkable efforts for discipline. However, we do have to realize that we are in a world in which perfection is not to be found everyday. We are extremely concerned about military discipline and about the military code.

Question: Our militants in this part of the republic greatly appreciated the endurance marches and other maneuvers held when you were appointed to head the first military region. Why have such things been allowed to lapse now?

Answer: No, the maneuvers are still going on. In any event, except for the reaction by the Zambian government which led to



a campaign of slander against Zaire broadcast by foreign radios, a maneuver would already have been held in Pweto.

As you know, all the foreign radio broadcasts spread this false information; this required the presence of Governor Mandungu in the area, accompanied by my intelligence officer.

We should tell you, though, that we asked the governor of the region if we could prepare for another maneuver in another sector.

This time we changed the sector. These exercises, which have not been cancelled, will take place next month toward the Kisenge sector, in the subregion of Lualaba, for we have to prepare the terrain and make studies of it.

The endurance marches were justified by a certain situation existing at that time. When I was appointed commander of the first military region, I had to be informed about the physical condition of our soldiers. And some exercises helped us to evaluate the time elapsing between an alert and intervention. As you know, this was only a test: a conclusive test for the unit commanders.

Question: Today our FAZ are being led by some foreigners, including some Belgians. What are your feelings about this form of cooperation?

Answer: Let me make a correction first of all: this is not a matter of our forces being led by foreigners. The FAZ are at some levels advised by foreign advisers. Cooperation is a very good thing. Right after our independence, except for some elements of our forces which got along quite well, the others had some difficulties adjusting. That is why President Mobutu Sese Seko decided to send some officers for training programs in Belgium and in France. I was sent for these programs twice, once in Belgium and once in France. In Zaire, we continue to respect the terms of these cooperation agreements.

We shouldn't speak of being commanded, but of being advised, by foreign cooperation officials. For example, in the 21st brigade, Belgian soldiers furnish advice to their Zairian counterparts, but it is always the Zairian officers who command the troops.

Military cooperation is a good thing. We don't have any U.S. advisers here, but we do send some of our people there.

Question: General, our army is among the best on our continent. Our soldiers have demonstrated this during interventions in fraternal countries, and again quite recently in Chad. What must be done to maintain this reputation?

Answer: I think I have already answered that question. You must not think that the FAZ are not doing anything to improve their strategy. The general staff has just changed its system for recruiting officer candidates. From now on, this will be done in two phases. This is something we lacked until now, and which caused our young officers not to be as well prepared as we would have liked. Now, before going to the EFO /Officers Training School<sup>7</sup>, they will have to spend a year in Kitona where they will be given basic instruction and will be trained by a sergeant instructor. We are putting a lot of emphasis on having the officers training preceded by a year of preparation. This means that a soldier's training will now be a team effort. First he will be trained by a sergeant instructor before he goes to Kananga for general training. That is an innovation.

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CSO: 3419/339

## ZAMBIA

### BRIEFS

DISARMAMENT SUPPORT--President Kaunda has called on the two superpowers, including their allies, to support the United Nations in its disarmament efforts to save man from extinction. The president was speaking at State House at the start of official talks with UN Secretary General Javier Perez de Cuellar, who is here on a 3-day visit at the start of his seven-nation African tour. Dr Kaunda warned that should the two superpower blocs fail to reconcile, the destructive weapons they have stockpiled may be used, leading to a world catastrophe. Dr Kaunda said the effectiveness of the United Nations can only be realized with the full support of the Soviet bloc and the West led by the United States. [Text] [MB021847 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 2 Feb 83]

U.S. NAMIBIAN STAND--Foreign Affairs Minister Prof Lameck Goma has described the U.S. linkage of the Namibian independence question to the withdrawal of Cuban troops from Angola as absurd, irrelevant and a defiance of the UN Security Council. Speaking at a reception he hosted for visiting UN Secretary General Dr Javier Perez de Cuellar at a Lusaka hotel last night, Professor Goma accused the United States of having strangled Namibia's recent chances for independence through its linkage of the country's struggle for majority rule to the presence of Cuban troops in independent Angola. He said Zambia views with great concern and regret the (?injection) of a linkage between Namibia's independence and the withdrawal of Cuban troops in Angola by the United States of America just at a time when the parties to the conflict had resolved major misunderstandings and optimism for a settlement was at its highest. Professor Goma told the UN secretary general that the United States should not be allowed to use Namibia's quest for independence and reform in its ideological warfare against Cuba and the Soviet Union. [Text] [MB020919 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 2 Feb 83]

MALAWI MINISTER RECEIVED--Prime Minister Nalumino Mundia has said Zamiba could have had confrontations with some of tis neighbors over certain differences, had it not been for the friendship between President Kaunda and the leaders of those countries. Speaking when he met Malawian Central Region Minister Aaron Gadama, who called on him at his parliament office, the prime minister said good neighborliness had proved helpful in maintaining peace between Zambia and her neighbors. In a brief reference to the Zambia-Malawi border dispute, Mr Mundia said a group of ministers from the two countries were seeking a peaceful solution to the problem. In reply, Mr Gadama expressed his country's appreciation for the supply of fertiliser from Zambia, adding that in this way Zambia contributes to Malawi's agricultural production. [Text] [MB050755 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 4 Feb 83]

NKOMO SAYS 47 KILLED, 'CARNAGE' UNDERWAY; GOVERNMENT DENIAL

Nkomo Allegations

AB281431 Paris AFP in English 1417 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, Jan. 28 (AFP)--Zimbabwean opposition leader Joshua Nkomo alleged today that at least 47 civilians had been killed since last Saturday by government security forces in western Zimbabwe, and the "carnage" was continuing.

Mr Nkomo, who draws most of his support from the affected area of Matabeleland, told a press conference here that the total of those killed could be 95, but the deaths of 47 had been confirmed.

He had asked Simon Muzenda, acting prime minister in the absence of Robert Mugabe abroad, yesterday to "stop the massacre", Mr Nkomo said.

Among those killed Mr Nkomo named Josiah Gumede, who was president of the pre-independence state of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia in 1979, just before independence.

Mr Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union (ZAPU), blamed the police support unit of the army's Fifth Brigade for most of the killings.

The 47 alleged victims included 14 who ZAPU members of Parliament said last Wednesday were killed by security forces hunting anti-government dissidents in the Mbembesi region, north of Bulawayo.

Minister of State for Defence Sydney Sekeremayi denied at the time that the army or police had mistreated anyone in Matabeleland, but added that the government would make inquiries.

Mr Nkomo also said that three people alleged by the government to have been caught in crossfire near Gweru on January 15 had been killed by soldiers in cold blood.

## Government Denies Allegations

AB281740 Paris AFP in French 1724 GMT 28 Jan 83

[Text] Harare, 28 Jan (AFP)--A Zimbabwe Government spokesman on Friday denied allegations by Zimbabwe opposition leader Joshua Nkomo that former Zimbabwe-Rhodesia President Josiah Gumedede and innocent civilians had been killed by security forces this week.

Mr Nkomo told the press that 95 percent of the persons had been "massacred" by the government forces since last Saturday.

According to Mr Nkomo, "Mr Gumedede, his wife and children were among the victims."

The official news agency ZINA pointed out that it had made telephone contact with Mr Gumedede at his Bulawayo residence, thus confirming that "he is alive at his home in Bulawayo."

CSO: 3400/674

## BRIEFS

MEASURES AGAINST DISSIDENTS--The government will close any school whose teachers are harassed by bandits and will not reopen it unless the local people step up their cooperation with the security forces in capturing the bandits. The minister of education and culture, Comrade Mutumbuka, said this in an address to villagers at Muvuma yesterday. He said if a bus is burnt down, the ministry concerned will be asked to stop all buses from operating in that area until the bandits are reported to the police. Comrade Mutumbuka also reminded the people that they and not the government are suffering from the activities of bandits. The minister of national supplies, Comrade Nkala, addressing the same meeting, said the Zapu [Zimbabwe African People's Union] machinery supports bandits. He challenged the people of Buvuma to make their choice between continuing to support Zapu and rallying behind the people's government. The minister of national supplies assured people of the area that the government's drought relief scheme will continue, and supplies of maize will be distributed for them to buy. [Text] [MB070715 Harare Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 7 Feb 83]

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Feb 24, 1983